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New Reorganization Plan Presented by Roosevelt: Dog Track 'Purge' Aired

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 11, 1940

In Washington: Federal Changes Proposed

A fourth reorganization plan was submitted to Congress today by President Roosevelt, designed to save $300,000 annually and provide "more effective service." It puts the Civil Aeronautics Authority in the Commerce Department, transfers the Weather Bureau from the Agricultural Department to the Commerce Department and shifts the Food and Drug Administration from the Agricultural Department to the Federal Security Administration. [Details: Page 9.]

Without waiting for Congress to provide funds, the Navy acted to start construction with a minimum of delay on 10 new ships and to refit three submarines already in service. Bids were opened on machinery for two seaplane tenders. Shipyards were asked to bid on construction of two 10,000-ton light cruisers and on machinery for six new submarines and for three existing submersibles.

A wage-hour committee for the leather industry voted 20 to 3 in favor of establishing a 40-cent minimum wage for workers. The committee's action, if approved by the Wage-Hour Administrator, will increase wages of an estimated 5,000 workers who are now receiving less than 40 cents an hour.

The House took up a bill providing for reapportionment of its members on the basis of the new census. The measure would end careers of some representatives from states which lose in population and which therefore would be allotted fewer members. Those seats would go to states which gain in population, so that House membership would continue at 435.

The Workers Alliance, advocating a $3,000,000,000 program to combat unemployment, told a House subcommittee that Congress' attitude on relief would determine whether this country will take the road to peace or war.

The Dies Committee encountered new difficulties in its efforts to learn about the Communist Party when Elmer Johnson, Detroit, State Secretary of the organization in Michigan, refused to name Party officials in that State. He refused to give the names because he expressed fear that Party members would be "put on a blacklist" which their employers would use.

The Work Projects Administration announced its first big cut in an effort to reduce employment rolls to approximately 1,500,000 by June 30. Officials said that 83,770 enrollees had been dismissed between March 27 and April 3, bringing total enrollment down to 2,204,364.

Dog Track Reorganization at Revere Aired

Further steps in the compulsory reorganization of the operators of dog racing at Revere, Mass., were taken before the State Racing Commission approved the list of stockholders and granted a license for 92 days of racing this year, it was learned today. Two stockholders were obliged to resign in addition to the six who previously were eliminated as a result of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's demand for a purge of race-track ownership. [Details: Page 13.]

Mexico Takes Control of National Railways

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas today placed all fiscal affairs of the 9,000-mile Mexican National Railway System, frequently reported in financial straits, under the direct control of the Government.

Japan's Defeat Seen in Shanghai Council Vote

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese efforts to gain a dominating voice in Shanghai's International Settlement by electing a Japanese majority to the Municipal Council appeared today to have failed after a record-breaking poll. Incomplete results indicated the British had returned their customary five councilors, and the Americans and Japanese their two each.

War Summary: Norway Rejects Nazi Peace

In Danubia, Rumania, Hungary and the other small nations are hourly expecting a German demand to patrol the Danube waters or some move which will lead the Germans to announce a decision to "protect" these nations against the Allies. Swarms of Germans, some in plain clothes, others flourishing the swastika, can be seen in the streets of Bucharest, apparently under orders as to what to do in event of a move from the Reich. Whether the Rumanians can put their oil fields out of action in such event is a question being eagerly discussed. There are signs that Germany is ready for such an event. Meanwhile the reported concentration of Russians at Odessa, of Germans at Bruck on the Hungarian border, and of the British Fleet off the Dardanelles all add to the tension. [Details: Page 5.]

In Norway, northern forces of the Norwegians were co-operating with British forces in repelling the German invader. The Government, having fled first to Hamar, then to Elverum, was approached by the German Minister to arrange a peace, but the Government refused unless the Germans withdrew, and therefore Norway is at war with Germany. Foreign Minister Koht said: "We are at war with Germany and in alliance with others at war with Germany." The Norwegians claimed to have retaken Bergen. [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

German defenses were rushed in Denmark and Norway, 3,000 laborers having been sent, according to reports, to refortify newly-occupied coastal positions. Germany, said the report, intends to build a Gibraltar on the Danish Coast and another on the Norwegian Coast as keys to its control of the Kattegat and Skagerrak.

On the Western Front formal advice was issued to French forces from Paris to be prepared for heavy fighting.

An Allied campaign to drive German invaders from Norway appeared to emerge from far-flung naval battles which, though probably the most intense in modern history, nevertheless have so far failed to embrace recapture of any of Norway's coastal points. German troops were said to be still reaching Oslo by sea, despite earlier reports that British warships had penetrated the Oslofjord. [Details: Page 1.]

Some Town Census Figures May Be Ready by End of Week

First completed census figures from small towns and cities in the Boston area may be made public the end of this week, Patrick J. Murray, area manager here, announced today.

He reported that there was every indication that the census in Massachusetts would be completed on the dates set, April 16 for cities of over 2,500 and May 2 for the smaller rural communities.

No venture was made by Mr. Murray as to the time when figures for the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would be available. These data will be released from the headquarters of the census at Washington, and much depends in the case of State figures on the order in which the States are taken up there.

Most of the communities of over 2,500 in this area will have their statistics released by Mr. Murray in Boston, with the possible exceptions of Salem and Cambridge, which may come out of Washington. Salem is divided into two Congressional districts and Cambridge falls into five.

Success of the census taking to date was credited by the local area manager to co-operation of the citizens and the increasing efficiency of the enumerators. He noted that there had been a very small turnover in the personnel of the census takers.

Only 12 of the original 1,722 to start in this territory have been replaced, because unsatisfactory, resigning, or for other causes. Today's total stands at 1,727, due to the addition of five enumerators.

Not a single instance of a resort being taken to court by a balky citizen has occurred in this locality. Resistance to questioning has been small and quickly dispelled.

Some high speed workers have turned up among the census takers, Mr. Murray related. When he checked up on one man in particular who was bringing in so many completed returns from an apartment house section of Cambridge as to cause questioning as to how he did it, Mr. Murray said he found this enumerator made a practice of interviewing the janitor of an apartment house and obtaining a preview of its tenants.

Then when he visited an apartment, he knew so much already that he could make a swift job of the balance.

Senator's Wife

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Robert A. Taft

Wife of the United States Senator from Ohio, who is in Boston to speak in behalf of her husband's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Nation Needs Women's Help, Mrs. Taft Says

There is an added "fillip" to campaigning for one's husband, admitted Mrs. Robert A. Taft, wife of the United States Senator from Ohio, in an interview today at the home of Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, on Commonwealth Avenue, where she is a guest while in Boston for the start of a two weeks' campaign tour of seven states.

Mrs. Taft will speak tonight, as guest of honor, at a dinner at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, which is being given under the joint auspices of the Women's Legislative Group of the Republican State Committee, the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club, and the Women's Republican Club.

Reserves Speaking Manner

She was attired simply in a black crepe dress. Her unbobbed hair which waved softly about the face was pinned into a small roll at the back. Natural and unaffected in manner, she greeted reporters with the simplicity of a woman welcoming friends in her own home, and if she has a public speaking manner, it was reserved for the proper occasion while she conversed easily and without hesitation.

Parrying the query as to whether, if Senator Taft is elected President of the United States, she would continue her independent public interests or devote herself entirely to White House duties, Mrs. Taft thought it would be hard to say, but that it would be natural for a woman to continue to maintain her normal interests and activities under such circumstances.

On the subject of the place of women in politics, Mrs. Taft was more eloquent. "It is extremely important," she believes, "that women should get into politics. More and more are doing so, but still not enough. We have a job, and it seems to me that the conditions of the present day have extended that job."

Stresses New Day

Women have always had a job to get their children ready for the world, Mrs. Taft continued. "If they are satisfied with the kind of world we have got, all right, but I feel, that we ought to go a step further and do something about the kind of world they are going to have. Because things are in such a state now that unless the great body of women have some voice in the sort of world they want, they may find it something very different."

She does not mean necessarily that women should hold public office, she explained, "I mean they should simply take intelligently their responsibilities as citizens, expressing any opinions they may have and working together with other women."

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Norwegians Claim Recapture of Bergen; Churchill Reports 18 Nazi Ships Sunk; Two American Moves Aid Allied Cause

Sale of U. S. planes of latest type to be speeded — Danish-Norse funds 'frozen.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—While strengthening American neutrality by extending the combat zone closed to American shipping, the United States Government today showed its sympathy for the Allied cause by speeding the sale to Britain and France of large numbers of the latest American fighting aircraft.

At the same time the Government has placed in effect an unprecedented executive order prohibiting the use or removal of any Danish or Norwegian wealth in this country without a special license from the Treasury Department. This action is interpreted as forestalling any German attempt to force the Norwegian or Danish Governments to put their wealth here at Berlin's disposal, since even formal orders from these two Governments regarding the disposition of their wealth here will not be complied with while German domination lasts.

The decision to speed the export of fighting planes to the Allies was attributed in high War Department circles to the new situation created by the German invasion of Scandinavia and demand which it will place upon Allied aircraft.

Latest Models Available

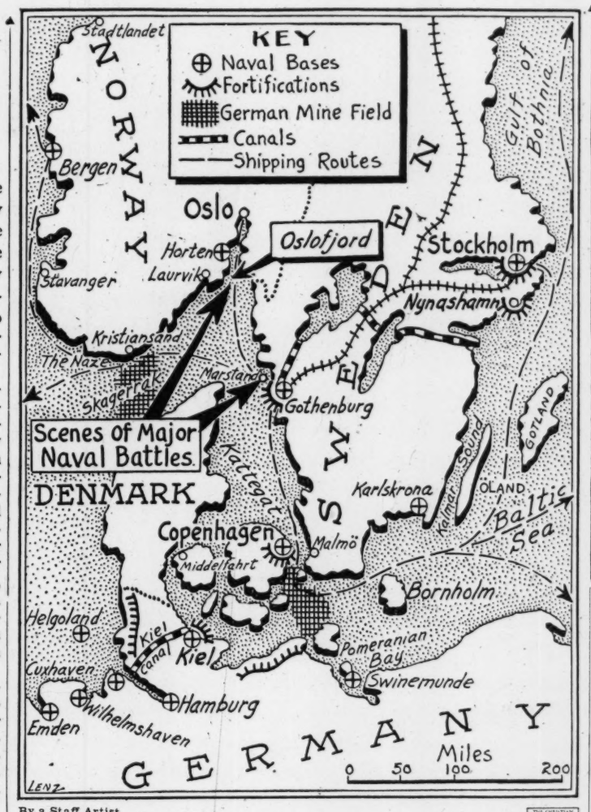
One report asserts that three of the Air Corps' latest models, not yet delivered in mass to this country's fighting forces, will be available for immediate export to the Allies. One report, still unconfirmed, says that the spectacular Bell P-39 pursuit ship, known as the Bell Airacobra, is among the models to be released.

Observers here see no major obstacles in the way of immediate and heavy exports of fighting craft to the Allies, since the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees have given their approval to the Government's present aviation policy which is based upon building up plant capacity here through heavy shipments to the Allies.

The provisions of the Executive order called upon all holders of Danish or Norwegian wealth in the United States to register this in detail with the Treasury Department within 10 days through the nation's Federal Reserve Banks.

Secretary Morgenthau at a press conference following the President's proclamation promised that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)



By a Staff Artist

Key to Scandinavia
Entrance to the Baltic, where naval battle rages.

British Concerned by Peril Of Nazi Drive on Lowlands

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—While the major sea and air battle still raging in the Skagerrak shows that Britain is hitting back with all its naval might at the German invasion of Norway, preparations are being made by the Allies to meet an expected extension of the conflict into a "total" European war.

Although naval authorities in London say that there is no confirmation today of earlier reports that Britain had recaptured Bergen, Narvik, and Trondheim, it is now certain that the British are giving at least as good as they get in the sea and air fights along the Norwegian coast.

The principal significance that emerges from the still incomplete reports appears to be that the British Navy, accompanied by aircraft, is forcing a wedge deep into the Skagerrak and even the northern end of the Kattegat—channels separating Denmark from Norway and Sweden.

The tremendous scale of the Allied counteraction leaves no doubt that the war, after smoldering through more than six months of relative inactivity, has now suddenly flamed up into a full conflagration.

Not only has the conflict been opened up in the north by the German action in extending the front to Denmark and Norway and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Intimate Message from Washington

A Reporter's Notebook Is Under His Hat But That Doesn't Mean That Anything Escapes Him, as These Washington Jottings Show

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Have you ever been investigated by Edgar Hoover's F. B. I.? The chances are pretty slim and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would like the American people to know how slim it really is.

As one reply to the recent criticisms that the F. B. I. is too energetic in its investigative activities, too suspicious in its suspicions, too ready to pounce on "subversive elements," too spy-conscious, perhaps, the Bureau would like it known that during the last 12 months it had under scrutiny approximately 60,000 individuals which, as statistics go, means that it touched the affairs of only four-ten thousandths of 1 per cent of the total population of the United States.

The Department of Justice wins 96 per cent of all cases brought to court through F. B. I. investigations and the Bureau would be heard of by a lot fewer people if so many citizens didn't report groundless suspicions and malicious charges which have to be run down.

Who's Got the Budget?

A proposal which Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado has made in the Senate deserves a little special attention. Everyone knows that the federal debt is within a medium-priced postage stamp of exceeding the statutory limit of $45,000,000,000, and that the spending urge is running high as adjournment nears and elections beckon. Therefore, Senator Adams asks Congressmen to accept for themselves one of two little self-restraining ordinances, to wit:

That each time either the House or the Senate votes an appropriation which would carry the federal debt beyond the legal limit, it vote a special tax to provide the revenue, or if it positively can't stand to vote for a tax under any condition it authorize the Government to borrow the exact amount of each new appropriation.

This proposal is important not because it will be acted upon, which it will not be, but because it casts a clear and timely light upon the confusion which perpetually surrounds the Government's financing. While it is true that the federal budget will never be balanced until Congress and the executive are prepared to face the necessary decisions, at present the entire budgetary and tax-raising system itself operates automatically in the opposite direction.

In the sense that a budget is a plan of expenditure of authorized and available revenue, the United States Government has no budget at all. The President "budgets" without knowing what funds Congress will appropriate or what taxes Congress will levy. Independent appropriation committees in the House and Senate spend without reference to revenue, and independent taxing committees in the House and Senate tax without reference to spending.

Congress has listened to and passed over various proposals to relieve this budgetary chaos, and now as the last gesture of a last-minute effort to apply at the tail end of the appropriation debates a little de-acceleration to spending, Senator Adams makes the unpopular and heretical suggestion that Congress vote no money it hasn't arranged to get.

Senator Adams's proposal doesn't solve a problem but it does help to reveal one.

Political Notations

The sharp acceleration of the war, following Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway, adds a still further element of uncertainty to the prospects of President Roosevelt standing for another term. The most careful Washington opinion is that the President will not run unless there is such a war crisis as would appear to make his decision appear both patriotic and practical.

Apart from unforeseeable events growing out of the war, anti-New Deal Commentator Mark Sullivan believes Mr. Roosevelt will not run again and points to the fact that the President is letting Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes work in his behalf, not failing to mention that Secretary Ickes never managed a successful political campaign; and Pro-New Deal Commentator Ernest K. Lindley believes Mr. Roosevelt will not run again because in the long-view of history his two-term record of accomplishment might be marred by the probable impasse of a third.

Following his victories in Wisconsin, New York and Nebraska, Thomas E. Dewey's rampant candidacy receives a little push for political statistics. It has been exceptional in American politics for one candidate to be considerably out in the lead for the presidential nomination eight to ten weeks ahead of the convention without having the prize completely in the bag. But in eight of the twelve instances in which one candidate was well out in front so far ahead of the convention, he has gone on to win.

Statistically, it might be said that Mr. Dewey has a one to two or even slightly better chance of the Republican nomination, if precedents function in 1940. But when unemployment statistics vary from 2,000,000 to 12,000,000, the statistics on political unemployment cannot be accepted too fully.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Naval struggle along Norway's coast seen as first phase of big campaign in north.

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (AP) Norwegian forces have recaptured the Port of Bergen from the German invaders, the Norwegian Commander at the city reported today by wireless, and are massing for an attempt to wrest Trondheim, further up the west coast, from the enemy.

One of the largest battles in modern naval history, which yesterday was reported in progress from the Skagerrak all the way around Norway's coastline to the Arctic port of Narvik, today appeared to be resolving into a general campaign of the North.

Details of the battles were scant and unconfirmable. But announcement by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, today that British forces had not as yet reoccupied Norwegian ports, indicated that previous reports of the recapture of points along the Norwegian coast had been premature. It also appeared clear that it would take more than a powerful lightning stroke by the British Navy to oust the German invaders from Norwegian soil.

Scattered Associated Press reports from London and Stockholm indicated that at least four German cruisers and probably four or five German transport vessels had been sunk during the battles of the past two days.

Norway Sea Losses

Two Norwegian submarines were sunk in action off the Norwegian coast, although reports did not indicate where the action had taken place.

British occupation of the Faroe Islands in the Norwegian Sea formerly owned by Denmark, and German occupation of the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm, just southeast of the top of Sweden were also reported today.

British warships penetrating the heavily-mined Skagerrak to the point where it joins the Kattegat were reported to have broken up a convoy of German troop transports and also, with the aid of Norwegian coastal guns, to have forced an entrance far up into the fjord.

Spectators on Paternoster Reefs, near the island of Marstand in the Skagerrak, told of the attack by the British fleet on a convoy of at least 10 German troop transport vessels.

While swarms of planes fought overhead, four or five of the transport vessels were reported sunk, and two others severely damaged. Some survivors were picked up by Swedish fishing boats, and two transport vessels entered a Swedish harbor under the escort of a Swedish warship.

British Achievement

Naval observers emphasized the achievements of the British warships in sweeping through newly-laid German minefield in the Skagerrak to reach the narrow Kattegat pathway to the Baltic Sea.

The British entrance into Oslofjord was reported to have followed a long battle at the fjord entrance, in which the Germans were believed, according to Swedish reports, to have lost 40,000 tons of warships, including one vessel of the Deutschland class. British naval guns were supported by the Navy and coastal artillery of the Norwegians.

There was no further information on reports that British warships, having forded Oslofjord, were threatening to shell the German-held Norwegian capital unless it surrendered by 1 p. m.

Naval losses as detailed by Mr. Churchill before the House of Commons today follow:

British — Destroyer Glowworm, sunk by two German destroyers; Destroyer Gurkha, sunk by aerial bombs; battleship Rodney, hit by bomb, seven men injured; battle cruiser Renown, pierced by two German shells, cruiser Aurora, damaged by bombs. He did not mention the destroyers Hunter and Hardy lost in the battle of Narvik yesterday.

German—One submarine sunk by destroyer Zulu off the Orkneys; indicated damage to the battleship Scharnhorst; "four German cruisers and a number of German destroyers together with several more U-boats have been destroyed all since Sunday. . . . Nearly a dozen ships, some of large tonnage have been sunk or captured" in the Skagerrak, Kattegat, the North Sea or before Narvik.

British say victory at sea tightens net of Allied blockade of Germany.

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—The pounding guns of Britain's men-o'-war and bombs bursting from swarming warplanes have crippled the German fleet and set the Allies on the road "to victory in a world cause," Mr. Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today in an hour-long statement.

Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty put German sea losses at about 18 vessels — four of them cruisers—but added to Britain's sorrow with news of the loss of the destroyers Glowworm and Gurkha.

[Premier Reynaud speaking in Paris at the same time declared that 18 German ships, including four cruisers, had been sunk in battles in Norwegian waters in which Allied losses were only four warships.]

Mr. Churchill branded the Nazi invasion of Norway "as great a strategic and political error" as Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Spain in 1808.

Churchill Sums Up

In his sharp-tongued, exhaustive review of the tempestuous events since the beginning of the week, Mr. Churchill declared:

1. "We have not reoccupied Norwegian ports," but the corridor of neutral Norwegian waters used by Germany has been closed "forever" and "we shall take what we want of this Norwegian coast now with an enormous increase in the efficiency of our blockade."

2. Denmark's Faroe Islands, between the Shetland Islands and Iceland, are being occupied by the British to forestall any German occupation, but will be returned when Denmark "is liberated from the foul thraldom into which she has been plunged."

3. Norway's defenders should be able to maintain "vigorous and prolonged resistance" to the Germans.

4. German action against a number of neutrals had been "long and elaborately prepared" and it was only early Monday that it was disclosed "that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery."

Kennedy Hears Churchill

Vast crowds milled about Whitehall while Mr. Churchill spoke and the House of Commons was packed. First of the diplomats to arrive in the galleries was United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Mr. Churchill saw the Nazi campaign against Norway as possibly a prelude to "far larger events" and he said dramatically:

"We have probably arrived at the first crunch of the war."

Four German cruisers, a number of destroyers, a number of submarines have been destroyed since Sunday, he said, and "nearly a dozen ships, some of large tonnage, have been sunk or captured." The Riech's 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst was damaged.

British losses, he said, included the destroyer Glowworm, sunk by the German destroyers, the destroyer Gurkha, sunk by aerial bombs, injury of seven men when the battleship Rodney was hit and the piercing of the battle cruiser Renown by two German shells.

Battle Still Raging

These were in addition to the loss of two British destroyers yesterday at Narvik and the damaging of two others.

The conflict still is raging in the North Sea, Mr. Churchill said, but he refused to "lift the veil."

He further told the House that he found no reason "to deter us from entering on further perils" and promised that the Navy would sink remaining German ships in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat.

Renown's Battle

Mr. Churchill with gusto told how the 32,000-ton Renown, one of Britain's sleek battle cruisers, engaged the 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst.

He told how the Renown's crew "observed a hit" on the Scharnhorst's forward superstructure, how a second hit was deduced from a column of smoke, and how the Renown plunged on through raging seas and a blizzard in an effort to catch and destroy the battleship.

"I regret to say," he said, that the German cruiser Hipper aided the Scharnhorst to escape by laying a smoke screen.

He lauded the action of Captain Warburton Lee and the destroyer flotilla which attempted to take Narvik, saying their action was "as worthy as any in British naval history."

The destroyers Hunter and Hardy were lost at Narvik while the Gurkha went down when hard hit during five unsuccessful bomb-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Interchange of Visitors Draws Americas Closer

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More visitors are being exchanged between North and South America, in this year of the Pan American Union's fiftieth anniversary, than ever before.

Pan American Airways alone carried 11,839 passengers between Miami, the Caribbean, and South America in one month. February's figure registered a 51 per cent gain over the same month in 1939. Ship lines report similar heavy traffic. Completed sections of the Pan American Highway are humming with cars.

Will Rogers once said he "never met a man" he "didn't like." The Pan American Union proceeds on that basis. Much attention is devoted at the Washington headquarters to making the three Americas—North, Central, and South—better known to one another.

Visiting Women Helped Relations

Many private organizations speed this work. Not long ago a party of Señoras and Señoritas from Latin America came to the United States as guests of the Peoples Mandate to End War. In the course of their travels with Miss Mabel Vernon, their hostess, they arrived at Boston about the time when considerable attention was being paid in the press to Inter-American affairs.

And there the real story begins. For to meet each other is not always to understand each other, at least not instantaneously. The first salutary effect of Inter-American travel is likely to be some kind of a wrenching as preconceived notions face the actuality. North Americans, particularly, entertain more illusions per square inch about Latin America than about almost any other section of the world.

About the first thing these visiting women discovered on arrival in Boston was that this newspaper, with the best of motives, had trampled on their sensibilities. Some figures were published about the racial composition of Latin America. Other figures were published about cultural and economic "classes" in the southern countries.

It seems that the editor in question, with characteristic North American interest in reducing all things to sweeping statistics, had searched out tables he considered reliable. They were taken from books of two North American authors who are prominent among the admittedly meager authorities.

Motives Are of Best

But the exact figures are not the point. They are only estimates at best, because existing data are full of holes. The point is the different way these figures are used and viewed.

To its South American friends, this newspaper extends assurance that only the kindliest of motives prompted publication of the figures, in the interest of increasing basic knowledge. But from several friends—Brazilians, Chilians, Argentines, to mention a few—came protests.

The reason illuminates one of the fields where Inter-American understanding requires strengthening on both sides. The figures in question covered the entire South American continent. Nothing displeases residents of the highly individualistic southern countries more than to be lumped in a mass. Each of the 20 countries is distinctive from all the others. A few mutual strains run through them. But Bolivia differs from Argentina, and Cuba from Chile, more than Colorado does from Massachusetts.

Not only the countries, but the people, present an ever-changing panorama of variety. The articulate, cultured and traveled élite of Latin America naturally object to having their countries pictured as almost entirely Indian and illiterate. Carleton Beals, one of the authors quoted, headed his list of racial composition with "Creole (white)" intending no doubt to indicate to North Americans that "white" did not mean Nordic. To South Americans, the list implied there were no white people among them! And this error might easily have been inferred from the table as published.

Much European Culture

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman gave a percentage of 65 for "illiterate peons, tenants, and servants," and only seven per cent for "intellectuals (professional and governing class)."

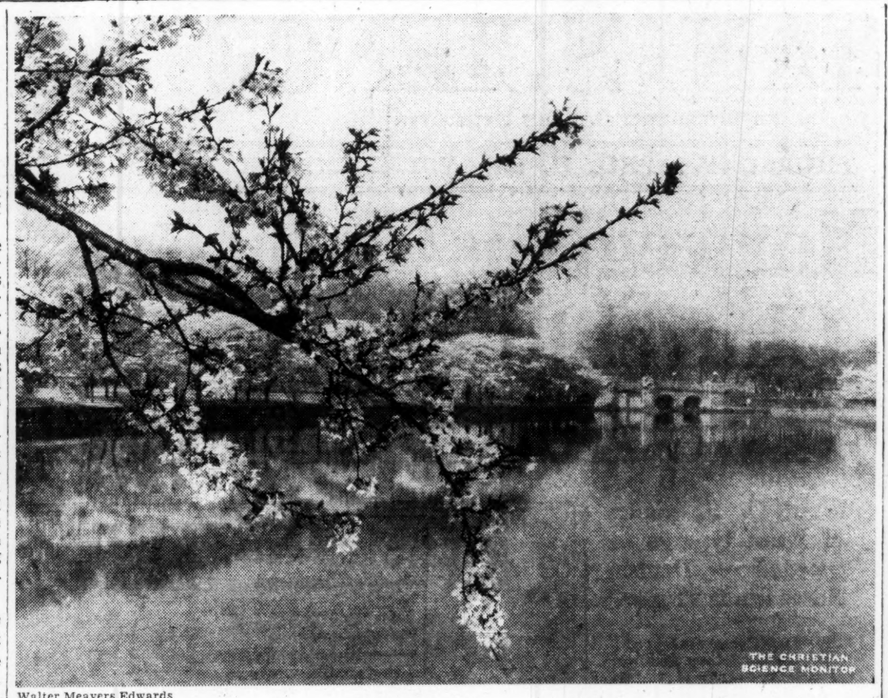
Anyone who has met the cultivated Europeans who have simply moved from Spain to Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, or other countries, knows how their feelings can be hurt by cold figures that crush a diversified culture into an "average."

On the other hand, North America can contribute certain elements of fact-facing. Tradition inclines South Americans sometimes to look away from unpleasant things, rather than to grapple with them and correct them.

From the interplay of differing viewpoints through association, and from the deepening of mutual understanding on a realistic basis, enduring inter-American friendship can be built.

Willingness to adopt an attitude of tolerance, and to weigh the other fellow's background before jumping to conclusions, are essential. And it is not easy. Many subtle and some sharp cleavages remain to be bridged.

As one who is working steadily to do this put it recently: "I am constantly learning what a tenuous thing understanding among the peoples of the Americas is."



Walter Meayers Edwards

Stainless Plaque Symbolizes Press

NEW YORK (AP)—Installation of Isamu Noguchi's 10-ton stainless steel plaque—a symbolic representation of the press in bas-relief—was nearing completion today at the Associated Press building in Rockefeller Center.

The plaque, 18 by 24 feet, is the first heroic sculpture cast in stainless steel. It was cast in nine sections, machined to hair-line joints, by the General Alloys Company of Boston. The work required seven months and approximately 14,000 man hours.

"The first characteristic of the press," said Mr. Noguchi when he began work on his model, "is vitality. Next, is incisiveness injecting itself into all human activities in quest of truth. I must portray the gathering and dissemination of news, from a vantage point above the tumult."

The plaque shows five figures, massed in a tactical triangle for defense or attack. Vitality has been achieved through compactness of form rather than through muscular development which would detract from the compact theme.

Huge machinery trucks moved the plaque from Boston to New York and a locomotive crane was used for installation over the doorway in Rockefeller Plaza.

The unveiling has been set for April 29.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.) Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 11 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Friday noon, May 10, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

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EVANS ART IN FLOWERS

Wars Rage but Cherry Trees Bloom on Dot in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—"The cherry blossoms are out!"

That word spread about the Capital today. It took newspaper headlines away from war. Travel agencies wired it to the Nation.

By Saturday the annual invasion of tourists is expected to be at its height, with the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade predicting an influx of 200,000 visitors during "cherry blossom time."

Hundreds of special signs marked the way from the edge of the city direct to Potomac Park where the early faintly-tinged blossoms overhang the calm waters of the Tidal Basin with the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial as a backdrop.

City officials were pleased that with all the vagaries of the spring weather the date fixed for this year's cherry blossom festival would apparently coincide with the flowers' zenith.

Miss Rose Colliflower will be crowned Queen of the Festival at a pageant on Friday, making her way to the blossom-rimmed stage by swanboat. With many reminders of Europe's war clouds close at hand, Washingtonians seemed to welcome more than ever this year the opportunity of drinking in the beauty of pale blossoms against a blue sky.

A few who knew the history of the blossoms contemplated their significance as emissaries of peace. The first of the cherry trees were presented as a good-will token to Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President of the United States by the City of Tokyo in 1912. Mrs. Taft planted the first tree. Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, the second.

Though many of the original trees still remain, many have been replaced by American-grown stock.

Though most publicized, the Potomac Park blossoms are not the capital's only spring beauty spot. A rival display of blossoms at Kenwood, a real estate subdivision, offers fewer traffic problems. Between the new and old Interior Departments there is a magnificent display of magnolias. Meridian Park's fountains are enhanced by a mass of golden Forsythia.

Greenland's Status Brings Nazi Shadow to New World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—As suddenly as the war broke over the frontiers of Denmark and Norway, the shadow of direct German penetration today reached for the first time into the Western Hemisphere.

President Roosevelt has taken immediate notice of the fact that the Nazi invasion of Denmark and its establishment of a "protectorate" over that country, abruptly raises the issue of the safety and independence of Greenland, a Danish Colony which lies within the sphere of the Monroe Doctrine.

The status of both Greenland and Iceland, which extends partly into the American hemisphere and whose Parliament, in an effort to protect itself against German encroachment, has declared itself independent of Denmark, has already been the subject of White House conferences and the President has let it be known that he considers Greenland as belonging to the American Continent.

Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Minister, who was closeted at length with the President late yesterday, later told correspondents that Greenland and Iceland had formed the central part of their discussions, and said that they found themselves in agreement that the Danish colony is Western Hemisphere territory.

German Control

It is admitted that the German control of Denmark, which Copenhagen is not openly resisting because it lacks the strength to do otherwise, gives the Reich a technical claim to possessions lying in this hemisphere, and American officials are not accepting Berlin protestations that Germany has no acquisitive intentions toward Greenland and Iceland.

It can be authoritatively stated that the direct application to Greenland of Monroe Doctrine principle of Western Hemisphere defense against any foreign conquest is not being considered as a mere theoretical possibility in Washington.

While no formal declaration is to be expected at the moment, the opinion is frankly expressed in official quarters that the Monroe Doctrine would be invoked in the event Germany acts to utilize Danish territory in the Americas.

American military experts consider it not at all improbable that Germany will view Greenland as a practical and strategic air base from which to attack Canada, since Greenland is within sighting distance of the British Dominion.

Economic Penetration

A perhaps more immediate channel of German penetration would be for the Reich to take over the control and direction of Danish-Greenland trade which would have the effect of converting Greenland into an economic dependency of the Nazis.

The President's conference with Mr. de Kauffmann is not the first time the American Government has expressed its concern that Danish possessions in the Western Hemisphere might be grasped by a European power as a means of American conquest. In the recently published State papers of Robert Lansing, it is related that the then Secretary of State, prior to America's purchase of the Danish West Indies, now the Virgin Islands, privately warned the Danish Minister that under conceivable circumstances the United States might be forced to take over control of the islands.

The Government is not considering such a step with respect to Greenland today, but it is considering the necessity and means of protecting Greenland should Germany carry its aggression further in that direction.

Norway to Resist

Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, the Norwegian Minister, affirmed at a press conference that his country will resist to the utmost German occupation.

"It is deeply tragic that in spite of all our efforts to this end, we have, through a sudden foreign invasion of our country, been forced to take up arms in defense of the freedom and integrity of our beloved Norway," he said. "It cannot be denied, however, that our very concentration on social and cultural development has necessarily interfered with the upkeep of our defensive forces.

"Through the dark days ahead I know that we may as always before count on the understanding and goodwill of the general American people, to which we are tied with innumerable cords of history, human fellowship and democratic institutions."

Greenland Patrol

OTTAWA, April 11 (AP)—Immediate fate of Greenland, a Danish possession, now that Germany has occupied Denmark looms in discussions here, but the External Affairs Department declined today to comment on whether Canada would take over supervision of this territory.

The impression in Ottawa is that Greenland cannot be neglected because of the danger of its being used as a submarine or air base for Nazi activities.

The decision will be whether it can be best patrolled from Great Britain or Canada. The Dominion already has advantages in its Hudson Strait radio stations and facilities at the eastern end of the strait from which Canadian fliers operate when making a weather survey of the strait.

British Take Isles

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Britain is occupying Denmark's Faroe Islands midway between the Shetland Islands and Iceland, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced today in the House of Commons.

"The question of Iceland needs further consideration," the First Lord said, "but no German will be allowed to set his foot there with impunity."

Arbitration Puts Americas On Peace Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Inter-American arbitration, conciliation and co-operation, practiced in both business and governmental affairs, is building an enduring "American peace system" among the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere which marks the dawn of a happier epoch in human progress, Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Colombia, declared at the Inter-American Conference, sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune, at the Astor Hotel today.

This parley was a chief feature of Pan-American Arbitration Day, named by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, to key in with the week-long celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Union.

Mr. Braden listed the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, formed six years ago; the Montevideo and Lima Conferences, the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Panama last October, the Hull Trade Pacts, and the Convention providing for the interchange of professors and students among the American Republics as achievements in the building of the new edifice of Western Hemisphere peace and understanding.

Not Merely Business

Senor Sixto Enrique Duran Ballen, Consul General of Ecuador, warned, however, that co-operation between the nations of North and South America must be kept above the "mere level of business" at the annual Pan-American Day celebration arranged by the students of Hunter College last night. He appealed to the women of America to help lift Pan-Americanism above commercialism.

The "Good-Neighbor" policy, enunciated seven years ago by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and time-tested since, has become a beacon light today amid the world's war alarums, Mr. Braden told the Inter-American Conference, repeating the President's definition of the "Good-Neighbor" policy:

"The neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others, the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

"These principles have been tested by war, intrigue and darkest depression, and yet they synthesize, as truly today as when they were first said, the spirit of co-operation and community of interest which characterize the new world nations," Mr. Braden continued. "The most captious critics have raised but one stricture—that the 'Good Neighbor' policy has been one-sided—because they insinuate. We alone have given but received nothing in return. Apparently they would have us barter our friendship, hawk the integrity of our foreign policy and put a price tag on the Golden Rule."

Their Liberty Ingrained

The new element or "catalytic agent" which sustains the American peace system, Mr. Braden said, is the fact that the American peoples have so ingrained a passion for collective and individual freedom that they will not brook for long the selfish appetites of unprincipled leaders, nor accept the untruths of their propaganda.

Three of the Southern Republics, he recalled, provide in their constitutions for the arbitration of international disputes before recourse may be had to arms, while the development of commercial arbitration by the Inter-American Commission merits hearty applause, since business good-will promotes political friendship between nations.

As other aids to inter-American understanding Mr. Braden advised that more books in English be published giving an undistorted picture of Latin America and that business firms avoid sending "arbitrary and arrogant go-getters" southward and entrust to competent managers in the various republics sufficient authority to make necessary decisions on the spot.

Triple Interest for U. S.

The United States has a threefold interest in pan-Americanism, Hubert Herring, founder and director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, said at the Hunter College celebration. Pan-Americanism, he said, must promote mutual trade between the Western nations, provide security against war and counteract Nazi and other European propaganda in South and Central America.

"The threat of war is there," he continued, "and we don't want enemies to use neighboring countries as bases against us. The Latin-American nations understand that from now on it is necessary to think in terms of strength. I believe that the Americas are ready to stand together."

Other speakers at the Inter-American Conference were Edward Tomlinson, lecturer and author, and Nicholas Roosevelt, formerly Ambassador to Hungary. A program of authentic Peruvian, Haitien and Brazilian dances, designed to interpret various Latin-American cultures and folk-lore, concluded the session. They were arranged by Miss Frances Grant, President of the Pan-American Women's Association.

Navy Awards Orders

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Navy has announced a $282,000 contract for boat machinery and airplane cranes awarded to the Western Gear Works, Seattle, Wash.

Other contracts include: Horton Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn., silk parachute cord, $41,029.

Move for Jobless Insurance Gains Momentum in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A measure of unemployment insurance, frequently debated and once written into the law of the land, only to be revoked because of constitutional limits on the Federal power, is believed almost certain to be incorporated in the statute books during the coming session of Parliament.

While the heavy drain of the war on the public treasury may hamper any general program of social and economic reform where any substantial expense is entailed, the promise of the Government on unemployment insurance has been definite. It will be considered an important measure of post-war planning, and it is felt that, even though its operation may draw heavily on the Treasury, its value as a relief factor when men are being demobilized from wartime industries will more than offset the expense.

Public opinion in all provinces appears to be in favor of a measure of the kind, although there is some question as to whether all provincial governments will agree to the constitutional change which would offer the most satisfactory way of putting it into effect.

Act Passed in 1935

In June, 1935, during the R. B. Bennett Regime, an Employment and Social Insurance Act was passed. In the preamble to the bill, apparently to get around the difficulties presented by the jurisdiction of the provinces over "property and civil rights," it was pointed out that Canada was signatory to the Versailles Treaty under which signatories agreed "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children."

It was further stated that the proposed measure was essential under "the peace, order, and good government" duties of the Dominion Administration and also "for the purpose of maintaining on equitable terms interprovincial and international trade." The measure, however, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada and by the court of last resort, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Since then, in face of an agitation for job insurance, the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe has tried to get an agreement from the nine provinces to the needed constitutional amendment. Six provinces have agreed, but Alberta, New Brunswick, and Quebec have held out. William Aberhart of Alberta, still at loggerheads with the Federal Government on the question of the constitutionality of some provincial laws, is expected to remain adamant. Quebec, usually sensitive on the question of provincial rights, may be willing now to alter its views. Maurice Duplessis, stalwart of provincial rights, is out of power and Adelard Godbout, friend of the Federal Government which helped to elect him, holds the reins. Although New Brunswick has no problem of direct unemployment relief that isn't taken care of by the Province itself, the argument in favor of a uniform system of insurance for the whole Dominion may carry weight. The prospect of a general agreement in any event seems brighter than for some time past.

Possible Solution

If Alberta remains obdurate, a bill could be passed in the Dominion Parliament and those provinces desiring it may pass "enabling" legislation. Ontario already has a measure of social insurance on its statute books which can serve as the enabling law. This bill, passed about two years ago never has been put into effect.

Terms of the proposed law are not known at this time. In the case of the legislation of 1935, employer and employee were to make equal contributions to the basic fund from which insurance benefits would be distributed and the Dominion Government was to appropriate an amount equal to one fifth of these combined contributions. It is believed that in the main the terms of the new statute will follow the same lines as the one passed in 1935 as that bill was based on systems in vogue in other countries with amendments designed to meet special conditions obtaining in Canada.

Unemployment insurance will be one of several recommendations contained in the report of the Sirois Commission to be made public before or at the opening of the coming session. Of the three main volumes in which this report will appear, one will be given over entirely to various recommendations arising from the two to three year investigation of the economic, fiscal and political relationships of the Dominion and the provinces. It is believed there may be several suggestions advanced by the commission which might offer valuable leads in post-war planning.

Drive for Relief of Norway Staged by New York Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—A drive for speedy relief to Norway was launched here today under the chairmanship of the Rev. C. J. Brun, Pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Free Church, Brooklyn, following an organization meeting of 30 clergyman yesterday. First action by the Committee was to appeal to President Roosevelt for any kind of aid the Government could give Norway and an invitation to Scandinavian ministers throughout the Nation to join in the campaign.

Simultaneously, the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Labor Congress, including non-Jewish affiliates and labor bodies, protested against the Nazi invasion of Scandinavia and completed arrangements for a moral embargo to stop the sale of American materials to Germany and its totalitarian Allies, a statement said.

Cablegrams pledging the moral and spiritual support of Scandinavians here for their countrymen were sent to the Norwegian Royal Family, Mr. Brun revealed, adding that the Committee would set aside a series of Sundays for special prayers and collections of contributions to aid Norway. Churches in the local area will be open daily for special prayers, Mr. Brun announced.

Move for Boycott

Other leaders in charge of the Scandinavian relief drive are the Rev. Gideon Olson, pastor of the Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran Church; the Rev. C. M. Videbeck, Dr. John Guilans, and the Rev. Yngvar Johansen.

Recalling that the State Department already had imposed a moral embargo on Japan and Russia, boycott leaders appealed to American businessmen and the public to extend the embargo to "the worst and greatest offender," Nazi Germany.

"The invasion of Scandinavia," they said, "shows the growing danger of a world triumph for Hitlerism which would leave America to face the totalitarian world alone."

American exporters will be asked to sign a pledge that they will not sell to Nazi Germany or its totalitarian allies directly or indirectly by way of neutral countries, the statement said, adding that an appeal will be made simultaneously to the public to lend strength to the moral embargo as consumers and working people.

Exports to Europe Cited

"Our study of American exports since the outbreak of the war in Europe," boycott leaders declared, "convinces us that a handful of exporters have been knowingly or unknowingly acting in direct contradiction to the definitely prodemocratic sentiment of the American people.

"Although 84 per cent of the population have been pro-Ally since the start of the war, according to the Gallup Poll, a few exporters take it upon themselves to flout this almost universal American sympathy for the victims of aggression by furnishing huge supplies of war materials to neutral and nonbelligerent countries which are evidently acting as purchasing agents for Nazi Germany."

While Germany's purchases from the United States dropped from more than $45,000,000 to $650,000 during the period of September, 1938, through January, 1939, the statement said, purchases by border countries, including Italy, Russia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Hungary, Switzerland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Denmark rose from $134,762,908 to $180,784,667 in the same period.

The statement of the Joint Boycott Council was signed by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Volunteer Christian Committee to Boycott Nazi Germany; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Chairman of the American Boycott Against Aggressor Nations; Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Chairman of the Joint Boycott Council, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

Emory University Chemist Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ga. — Dr. J. Sam Guy, head of the department of chemistry at Emory University, will receive this year's Charles Herty Medal, established in 1933 and awarded annually. Presentation of the honor will be made on May 4, when the Georgia Section of the American Chemical Society and the Chemistry Club of the Georgia State College for Women join in Herty Day exercises at Milledgeville.

Dr. Guy has helped furnish recruits to the industry of making paper from pine pulp, which is intimately associated with the name of Herty. He is a graduate of Davidson College and John Hopkins University. He taught in the University of Arkansas and Agnes Scott College before coming here.

New Industry Seen In Mellon Discovery

PITTSBURGH, April 11 (AP)—Launching of a new industry of highly promising character is forecast on the basis of methods perfected at Mellon Institute for the preparation of electrolytic iron powder.

Designed to do in the field of metallurgy what modern plastics have accomplished for light industry, the new process is believed to make possible economical production, for example, of iron shapes not ordinarily forgeable.

Neither the name of the fellowship nor the nature of the process were disclosed, but Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director, told trustees in his annual report that "early commercialization of the procedure on a large scale is expected."

Since 1934, he added, sub-commercial activities have been "carried on progressively at the donors' plant, and as a result many industrial applications of this pure iron power have been established."

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Style Demand Spurs Work at Loom

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Tenth of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story"

Each year before the crocuses push through in our gardens, a whole season of radiant bloom has burst into full flower in the new drapery and upholstery materials, and these offer to our homes a chance for renewing their freshness and vitality, depleted by the long tyranny of winter, and to welcome the rebirth of nature in bright bibs and tuckers.

Every fabric house labors for months in preparation for this spring effulgence, studying the special moods and tastes of the public as they crystallize into determined trends. For according to the accuracy with which a manufacturer interprets these trends, will he succeed in merchandising his products.

The market for decorative textiles is steadily and even quickly expanding, and the spring of 1940 offers to the dealer perhaps the most style-conscious public he has ever had; a public which is eager to buy not alone service and good taste but also fashion—the most recent design ideas. A barometer of the attitude of the great middle class toward its house furnishings is supplied by the catalogues of Sears Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward & Co. The latest of their publications shows that the vast public that buys in this manner requires the materials, designs and colors which, according to information supplied by the metropolitan publications and motion pictures, are the vogue in large cities. Sears Roebuck in its spring catalogue for 1940 gives 17 pages in color of decorative fabrics and withholds none of the novelties.

With the demand for style growing more and more insistent and more and more far-flung, many excursions into originality and experiment are justified, even essential; and as we review at this time the output of many of the leading dealers we become aware of their sensitive response to the winds of opportunity.

Weaves and Prints

Although, obviously, all fabrics must be woven (or knit, a category that can be disregarded here, despite the fact that it supplies a few slip covers), in common parlance we differeniate between "printed" and "woven" fabrics, quite as if the former were not also mode on looms and the printing merely a superimposed process. Technically inaccurate as is the implication, the two terms serve as short cuts to the description of contrasted effects. By "woven" goods we mean those whose pattern is laid in on the loom, and, moreover, we are likely to name such patterns "textures."

Spring is particularly the season for prints, because they are gayer and more informal than the patterns achieved by looms.

Three major processes are in use for printing textiles; and these are hand-blocking, machine-blocking and engraved copper roller printing.

Hand-blocking is a slow method, from which, however, certain effects are obtainable that no other process yields. For this technic, the design is cut into a series of wooden blocks, each one of which carries that portion of the pattern which is to be executed in one color, so that as many blocks are necessary as there are colors in the decoration. These blocks, moreover, must all join up together with such accuracy that after being properly spread with their respective dyes and placed accurately on those areas of the cloth where they are to yield their design impressions (assisted by sharp blows from a hammer), the total figure is continuous and unbroken.

Machine blocking is accomplished by a complicated mechanism that replaces the operations performed by human beings in the manual technic.

These two methods are of extremely minor importance, judged by volume production, compared with machine printing by means of engraved copper rollers, which accounts for almost all of the enormous yardage produced. The preparation of the rollers is a delicate and complicated affair, and, as is the case when blocks are used, a separate roller is needed for each color and these rollers must be so adjusted to one another that they executate an uninterrupted unit of design.

Matched Colors, Related Tones

Care-free and looking — to the uninformed eye, at least—as if they had merely "happened" because the sun shone and the air was bright, printed fabrics crowd the counters and display racks, urging us to take them home and put to the test their stimulating influence on our jaded apartments.

Upon examining them, we become aware of a mode which has definitely affected designs this spring. We allude to the ensemble theme, requiring coordinated materials for draperies, upholsteries, slip covers, floor coverings and minor accents which are to be brought together in one room. As a result, colors are more accurately matched than ever before between plain and patterned goods, while, expressing the same idea of correlation, tones and shades are picked up repetitively between materials patterned in different ways but planned for ensemble use, such as stripes and florals; polka dots and checks.

One example of this vogue is supplied by the new Americana pastel prints issued by an important house (H. B. Lehman-Connor Co.) These designs, inspired by American landscapes, are produced on Verona cloth, a spun rayon-and-cotton weave with a rugged texture, and are styled to companion a 1940 line of carpets (from the Charles P. Cochrane Co.). Executed in gold, in various blues and greens, salmon, coral, rose, cherry-blossom and so on, they reiterate exactly the colors obtainable in the carpets. Another dealer (Witcombe, McGeachin and Co.) offers printed satins whose designs are repeated in window shades. A third series (from J. H. Thorp Co.) uses a fine quality of percale for all-over florals and correlated stripes in soft, faded colors. Even outdoor furnishings are ensembled; witness a suite of four moisture-resistant, color-fast canvases, comprising a modern leaf and ribbon stripe, a connected disc-circle arrangement, a two-color coin layout, and a multi-color stripe design, which are printed on periwinkle, flame-red, chartreuse, and clover-pink grounds, respectively.

Textile Bypaths

Photography has entered the textile field. Six compositions photographed by Leize Rose, photo-muralist, and developed on the fabrics, are sponsored by an important dealer. (H. B. Lehman-Conner Co.) One or two are taken from nature, the others from historic prints. They form nine-foot-high panels without a repeat.

By means of photographic screen printing (a different process), reproductions of Jouvet toiles in five multi-color schemes have been put at our disposal. (Witcombe McGeachin & Co.); while lacquer hand-prints executed on rayon faille are the outcome of a new technic. So-called marbleized fabrics, first introduced by a Fifth Avenue department store last winter (Lord & Taylor), whose pattern is a delicate veining, have inspired fabrics showing similar effects of marble-like tracery. (F. Schumacher & Co.) Among the season's new designs are the following:

Bold, complex awning stripes in glazed chintz (Johnson & Faulkner). A domestic cretonne done in crayon effect and showing spaced baskets of fruit and birds (Johnson & Faulkner). A rough-weave cotton displaying California gourds, plant and fruit clambering over a lattice (H. B. Lehman-Connor Co.). On a silk ground in blue or beige, an Adam design of flower-filled urns and carved columns (F. Schumacher & Co.). American document prints in percale of a fine quality, based on authentic fabrics—including handkerchief borders—at least 100 years old.

Variations of Weave

When we contemplate the innumerable constructions which are worked out on power looms, the impossibility of analyzing them or understanding the technics which make possible the results we see, overwhelms those who are technically uniformed. The hundreds of woven fabrics that confront us, each with an individual face, are all complications of three basic weaves—plain, twill and satin. To complicate them, special attachments are introduced into the looms; or, in the case of Jacquard patterns, a special loom is required. Furthermore, all sorts of interesting effects are produced by combinations of yarn and of yarns in different thicknesses.

Woven fabrics fall into two categories, called plain weave and pile weave. In flat weaves, two sets of threads, one running lengthwise, the other crosswise, are interlaced at right-angles. The result is two-dimensional—length and breadth. Pile weaves start from this beginning but add a third set of threads, woven upright at right angles to the basic cloth. This is the pile; and the result is three-dimensional for height, or depth, is added.

Among the flat weaves popular now are crash, cretonne, chintz, sailcloth, broadcloth, taffeta, faille. Sometimes the distinction becomes ambiguous, because a pattern is super-imposed in relief or in embossed effect on the plain surface, suggesting a third plane, as with tapestries, matelassés, brocades and brocatelles, which, however, are flat weaves.

The pile fabrics are velvets, mohairs, velours, moquettes and so forth.

"Sculptured" and Quilted

The wind of fashion is blowing up from the cotton plantations. In the field of interior decoration, it is a cotton season and most of the popular patterns are developed in that yarn. As always in the spring, flat weaves are in the ascendant, and they control silk and rayon fabrics as fully as they do those of cotton.

Stripes are high style. Regency, awning, candy, random-weave and chevron stripes. Plaids—authentic tartans, two-color types from Scandinavia and American rainbow stripes—are having a vogue for bedroom decoration.

Two novelties have been issued (by International Looms, Inc.). One of these is a "sculptured" tapestry woven of spun rayon-and-cotton, on new machinery, which, in a flat weave, yet secures a three-dimensional pattern by simulating pleats and shirring. The second newcomer is a series of high-pile, looped-frieze constructions, in which period and modern surface effects are expressed by textured monotones.

Quilted designs are popular and are achieved on two types of machine, one guided by hand and one without human intervention. An attractive line of quiltings is shown by a house which specializes in them (Witcombe McGeachin and Co.), for use in upholstery, particularly for the headboards of beds. Some of them are embroidered with "buttons" at the intersections.

During the summer, windows will be very much dressed up with sheer materials, among which lace is satisfactory. In the United States, lace curtains are made in 11 mills, 10 of them in Pennsylvania and New York State, and one in Illinois. Some of the machines are 484 inches wide and weigh 20 tons. Thousands of threads move their way into patterns.

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Spring and Potato Time Coincide In California's Sunny San Joaquin Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Springtime is potato time here in California's sunny San Joaquin valley. Small lots of the new spuds have been dug in this area for many weeks, and the harvest has now reached carload-lot proportions. According to Buford Fox, Chief Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, shipments from this (Kern) County are two weeks ahead of last year.

On account of the tenderness of the skin of the earliest potatoes, lugs and crates are used for shipping. Later the more mature potatoes will be washed and sacked before shipping.

As a result of the wide variety of climatic conditions, resulting largely from variations in altitude from the floor of the valley up through the foothill sections and on into the higher mountain regions, potato planting in Kern County ranges from October in the Edison-Arvin areas, through March in the Shafter-Wasco sections, extending into late May in the Tehachapi mountain area. This section is devoted almost exclusively to the production of seed potatoes.

The 1940 Kern County potato crop will be marketed throughout the 48 states and Canada, in South America, and in the Hawaiian Islands.

Ninety per cent of the potatoes produced by more than 500 growers in the county are washed and graded in 35 washing sheds. Prices for this service varying from 7 to 9 cents per 100 pounds include the price of special branded sacks, washing, grading, sacking, and loading ready for shipment.

Increasing during a 10-year period from 863 carloads per year to more than 16,000 carloads, Kern County potatoes rank as a $3,000,000 crop, meeting a definite portion of the food needs of the nation.

Chief competition for Kern County potatoes centers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Texas.

Federal Hearing Is Set On Ship Manning Scales

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has ordered hearings beginning July 15 on minimum manning scales for subsidized vessels of United States registry.

The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) and the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots (A. F. of L.) had requested the Commission to hold hearings on minimum wage scales, minimum manning scales and working conditions. The Commission said it had concluded that hearings on wage scales and working conditions "are not necessary at this time."

At Top in Y.W.C.A. Work

Delar

Prominent at Convention

(1) Miss Ruth Rouse of London, President World's Council, Young Women's Christian Association. (2) Mrs. John French, New York City, and Greenwich, Conn., President National Board of Y. W. C. A. (3) Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, President New York City Y. W. C. A. (4) Mrs. Austin L. Kimball, Buffalo, N. Y., President of Y. W. C. A. of the United States.

Y.W.C.A. Speakers See Danger Of Religion Being Forgotten

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 11—Social welfare work may well start out as practical Christianity, but it may become so all-absorbing that religion is forgotten, it was stressed by speakers at the sixteenth national biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association here today.

Mrs. Thomas D. Hewitt, of Greenwich, Conn., member of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Association of the United States and Chairman of its National Finance Committee, brought the chief warning when she stressed the growing problem of financing Y. W. C. A. work, whose budgets have been cut hard since 1929.

It is true, Mrs. Hewitt said, that it is only the program of work that influences giving to the Y. W. C. A. as a Christian fellowship interested in all issues which affect women.

"We find ourselves studying and acting upon controversial issues which sometimes bewilder and antagonize some of our contributors," Mrs. Hewitt said. "Many believe it is enough to express our religious feeling by work for a better social order, but there is danger that this interest may become the most important—become the sole element in our religion—and finally become an end in itself, with no longer a spiritual significance for us.

Legislation a Palliative

"We all know the Christian way of life will come only through our spiritual development, legislation is merely a palliative at best. It deals with symptoms. Social security, wages and hours, labor unions, all are important issues. But they are not religion, and it is not for our interest in them that we ask for and receive support.

"As a Christian organization we are able to make a unique appeal. Never have people been so conscious of human needs, of the dangers of racial and religious intolerances, or so desirous for democracy, peace, and a world community.

"If you want to increase your endowment, do it quickly before taxes eat up the wealth of the country. They will not be less in our lifetime. Big estates are vanishing fast. Business is so controlled that in the future it will be difficult to build up big fortunes."

The largest single group in Y. W. C. A. membership is clerical workers, and a vivid composite picture of the young American office girl was presented at a separate meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Assembly of the Y. W. C. A. today, based on a survey among 60,000 such members. The analysis showed the average business girl is 25 and has been working five years since graduating from high school and business school. She works in an office with 30 to 50 employees.

"She likes to dance, goes to shows and talks," the survey report says. "She reads the newspaper 'funnies' first, then the front page, a long time ago she wanted to be an actress, aviatrix, or concert singer; today, she wants marriage, a better job, a chance to travel and study, the public characters she most admires are Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Points in Two-Year Program

"She wants a way to happiness and a personal philosophy, and she is troubled because religion does not feel real to her."

The 2,500 delegates are studying 134 pages of recommendations for the next two years' national Y. W. C. A. program submitted by the National Board and expected to be adopted before the sessions close next Thursday. The program pledges the nearly 3,000,000 constituents of the Y. W. C. A. in the United States to these points.

1. We will defend freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly.

2. We believe an international society which shall give peoples the means of dealing with world affairs by consultation and agreement is a necessity for civilization. We urge that the United States take part in efforts to create this, help finance the economic and social work of the League of Nations and aid Pan-American co-operation, the International Labor Office and the World Court.

3. "We support federal, and state social legislation and its adequate enforcement, wages and hours legislation, elimination of child labor, social insurance, slum clearance and low-cost housing and full opportunity for women to work without discrimination because of sex or marriage.

4. "We support collective action and the right to organize. We will aid our industrial, white-collar and household workers in their efforts to help build a responsible and vigorous labor movement.

5. "We will support adequate health services and low-cost medical care, including safeguarding the dissemination of birth-control information through public and private clinics under authorized medical direction."

Prisoner Exchange Lacks Frenchmen

BERNE, Switzerland, April 11 (AP)—French-German agreement to exchange civil prisoners apparently fell through at the last minute April 9, for a special Swiss train sent to Lyon to get 120 Germans returned empty to Geneva.

The French, refused to carry out their end of the exchange unless interned Frenchmen from Germany reached Switzerland at the same time.

The delay on the German side was reported due to military authorities' refusal to let returning French prisoners travel at a critical moment when secrecy shrouds war movements.

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Schools Urged To Shift Plans To Aid Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A reorganization of the program of high school studies to give more boys and girls a better preparation for occupations when they leave school would go a long way toward solving the whole youth problem, members of the North Central Association were told here recently.

The members of the Association who set up a kind of measuring rod for 3,000 high schools and 300 colleges and universities in 20 States found their job of setting up high school standards holds a close relationship with the problem of fitting young people into their life work.

"The youth problem is not entirely an emergency problem born of the depression," declared Rall I. Grigsby, Educational and Technical Consultant in Curriculum Problems in the United States Office of Education.

Aid of Secondary Schools

Moreover, he pointed out, secondary schools could contribute to the solution by "reorganizing their curricula to meet the needs of all youth between the ages of 14 and 20." He reminded the school executives that in the United States today there are approximately 10,000,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 18. About 6,500,000 of these are in high schools, he said. Half of these drop out before graduation. About 1,000,000 graduate each year and of these, he estimated, perhaps 30 per cent go on to college.

It is the 6,500,000 pupils trying to go through high school that educators should be concerning themselves about, Mr. Grigsby emphasized. A large number of recent studies, he said, have served to underline the importance of appropriate vocational education as a responsibility of the secondary school.

"While vocational education has come to occupy a larger and larger place in secondary schools, due to the stimulus afforded by Federal vocational education acts," continued Mr. Grigsby, "it is estimated that probably 80 per cent of the high school students are not today receiving opportunities to pursue courses specifically designed to prepare them for occupational life."

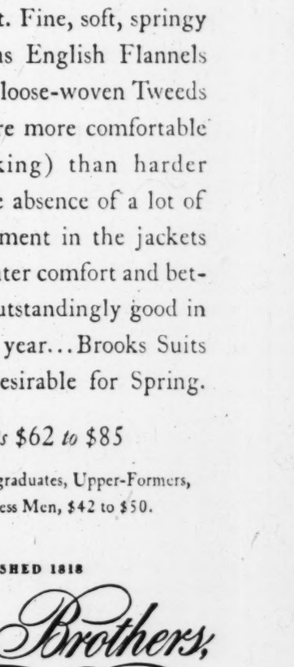
Specific Recommendations

Specific recommendations to help the situation were offered by the consultant. In the first place, he would have much more extensive vocational guidance service installed in high schools. Then he would advise more vocational education in many communities.

Furthermore, he urged more junior colleges and technical institutes offering terminal, general, and vocational courses to prepare young people for business, industry, homemaking, semiprofessional and technological occupations.

Mr. Grigsby made a plea for the development of part-time programs of work and education adapted to the requirements of small communities. Where there are too many youths in a community who want this combination of education, work experience, and vocational training, the consultant urged that the government and the schools assume the role of part-time employer for some of them.

George A. Works, of the University of Chicago, and President of the North Central Association, opposed the current attempt to take the job of setting standards and accrediting schools out of the hands of voluntary organizations like the North Central Association and putting it into the hands of State Departments of Education.



Civil Service on Threshold Of New and Better Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Two big civil service reform bills are now before Congress. Passage of either one of them would be a greater step in advance than almost any year in past history can show. Advocates of the bills hope that both bill pass before Congress quits.

Hearings on the first bill, the Rampseck bill, are now underway in the Senate. The bill has already passed the House. It would give President Roosevelt power to blanket in a possible 200,000 Government employees under civil service. A qualifying "Keller-Nichols" amendment was added, however, to the bill on the House floor prohibiting the employee from entering civil service by a noncompetitive examination if he comes from a state which is over its apportionment quota.

All three members of the United States Civil Service Commission attended yesterday's hearings; all hailed the objective of the pending bill, all opposed the proposed amendment. H. Eliot Laplan, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, also testifying, urged clarifying of other phases of the Ramspeck bill to plug possible loopholes. An optimistic mood as to the prospects of the Ramspeck bill was noticed in the Senate committee room.

The other big bill is the Hatch measure, putting into effect the same civil service rules against political activity for state employees who are paid in part from Federal funds as now exist for Federal employees. This far-reaching bill has passed the Senate and now waits House action, being in just the reverse position from the Ramspeck bill which the House has passed and that hangs on Senate action. The Hatch bill is now hung up in the tepid or hostile House Judiciary Committee. The Senate passed the bill March 18, and it has been in the House Committee almost a month. Advocates of the bill are beginning to get restive and are preparing a pressure-drive on members of the House Committee to get the bill reported. Members of the House Committee are:

Democrats—Sumners of Texas, Celler of Ne wYork, Weaver of North Carolina, Healey of Massachusetts, Walter of Pennsylvania, McLaughlin of Nebraska, Hobbs of Alabama, Murdock of Utah, Tolan of California, Creal of Kentucky, Byrne of New York, Massingale of Oklahoma, Catterfield of Virginia, Barnes of Illinois, and Gibbs of Georgia.

Republicans—Guyer of Kansas, Hancock of New York, Michener of Michigan, Robsion of Kentucky, Reed of Illinois, Gwynne of Iowa, Graham of Pennsylvania, Pierce of New York, Monkiewicz of Connecticut, and Springer of Indiana.

$1,000 Tax on Each Horse Race Sought In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—A bill to levy a tax of $1,000 each on horse races on tracks within the New York City limits went to the Finance Committee of the City Council today after its introduction in the Council by Joseph E. Kinsley, Bronx Democrat, yesterday.

The measure, which was strongly opposed by racing officials, would hit the Jamaica and Aqueduct tracks hard, costing them from $6,000 to $8,000 a day each during their racing seasons.

A special public hearing will be held on the measure at a date to be fixed later, Mr. Kinsley said, adding that he expected the bill would raise $550,000 a year for the City Treasury.

Dr. Edward P. Kilroe, President of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, which owns the Jamaica race track, and Treasurer of the Queens County Jockey Club, owner of the Aqueduct; Herbert Bayard Swope, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, head of Belmont Park, a track unaffected by the levy, lying in major part outside city limits, declared the measure was "unfair" and contrary to the import of the State legislation permitting parimutuel betting which forbade local taxes on racing.

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*The name is historical, of course.

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Danes Feel Grip of Nazi Food Control

COPENHAGEN, April 11 (AP)—Denmark, rich breadbasket of Scandinavia, felt the pinch of a nation on a wartime basis today as the German occupation brought mounting restrictions and signs of more to come.

With the sale of food restricted to four days' supply and all private automobiles banned from the roads after 7 o'clock at night, the Government Party newspaper, Social Democraten, predicted:

"We will have to miss coal and gasoline and, still more, there will be a shortage of many other goods."

A regulation prohibiting alcoholic beverages was aimed, apparently, to help avoid any clashes between Danish citizens and German soldiers.

Another prohibition stopped Denmark's streamlined, oil-burning train as an oil conservation measure.

While many Danes took the occupation of their country imperturbably, the war that has caught them up was brought home with full force by air raid restrictions which blacked out this once gay northern capital.

Police called for 250 auxiliaries to help during the blackout.

Evidence of the thoroughness of German preparations was seen in the sudden appearance of hundreds of shaded blackout street lamps similar to those used in Berlin.

Many restaurants shut long before their usual midnight closing time because their customers dwindled and, with the sale of alcohol prohibited, most night clubs were closed altogether.

Outwardly, there were few indications of the presence of German troops although certain sections of Copenhagen were blocked off and, it was announced, two schoolhouses had been requisitioned for barracks.

Peaceful resignation of the Danes to the situation and general quiet throughout the country contrasted strangely with the barrage of radio and press reports of violent sea and air battles in areas near this kingdom.

There was little question that the German Army was well established in the city by nightfall. What was going on in the rest of the country was not known here, as communications are still interrupted. Newspapers today published only reduced editions and carried little beyond official pronouncements and regulations.

It was assumed that the German Army had set up necessary defense equipment in and around the city. Entry to certain sections, including part of the waterfront, was refused by sentries, indicating that the newcomers were consolidating their positions.

Government conferences continued today after Premier Thovald Stauning told the Rigsdag (Parliament) Tuesday night that Denmark had accepted the situation in order "to save the land and the people from the consequences of war."

The Government's first move, after accepting German "protection" under protest, was to take into the Cabinet six new members representing both Left and Right parties to give it wider political representation.

City of Flint Going Back to Sea Again

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11 (AP)—The far-famed American freighter City of Flint, which once figured in an international incident in Scandinavian waters where Allied and German forces now are battling, is going back to sea again.

The 4,963-ton ship has lain idle at a pier here since Jan. 27 when Capt. J. A. Gainard and her crew of 40 brought her home from a 113-day voyage that saw her in international entanglement with Nazis, Russians, English and Norwegians. Prior to that she had figured in rescue of passengers of the torpedoed liner Athenia early in the war.

This time the City of Flint will play between west coast ports and the east coast of South America, having been chartered at $9,297.40 monthly to Moore-McCormack lines by the United States Maritime Commission. A staff of officers will take over the vessel here soon.

The line also will get the Collamer and the Independence Hall, now tied up at Norfolk, Va., and two more vessels.

The new Mooremac character will replace service formerly performed by the Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, which allowed its contract to expire Feb. 10.

DanishEnvoyExpects No Change in Status

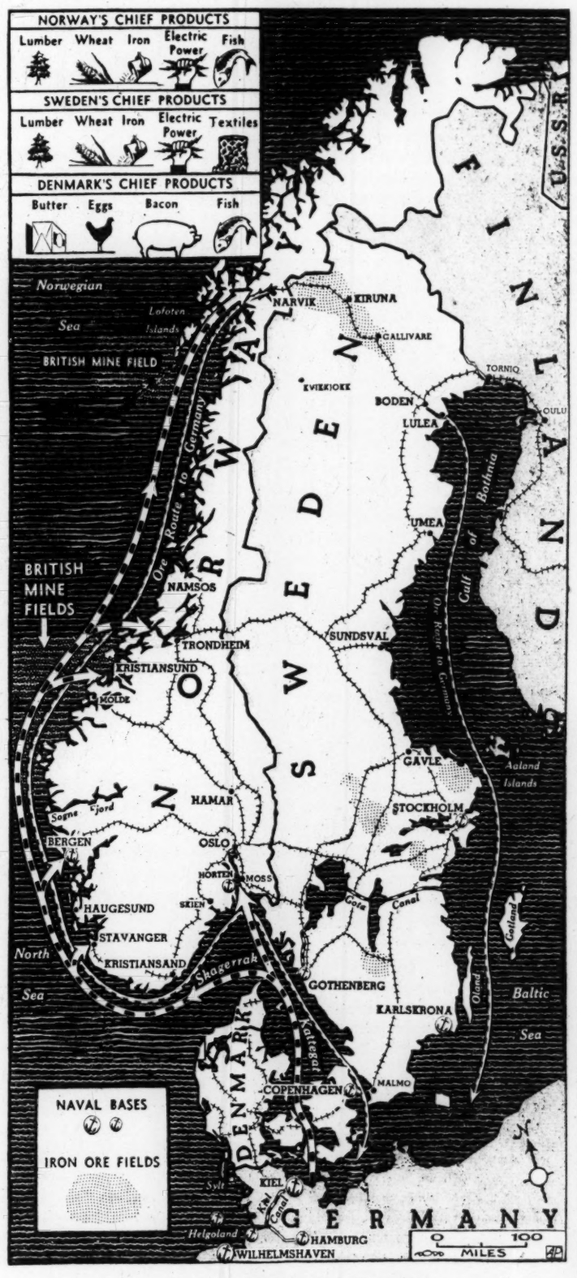
WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the Uniter States, asserted after a White House call that he understood from President Roosevelt's words that Mr. Roosevelt "will recognize me as before as the representative of my country."

In substance, the Minister said, he told the President what he already had said publicly, that he was still in the United States to represent his King, that Denmark would not lose courage although it had had to bow to overwhelming force, and that he would work for one thing alone—re-establishment of a free and independent Denmark.

Norse Crown Princess Is Reported in Sweden

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway has crossed into Sweden, the official British wireless announced April 11 in a news program received here.

Nazis Win Bases and Bacon



Area of Scandinavian Campaign

By the Associated Press

The Scandinavian countries themselves are no match for an invader. Sweden is the only one capable of resisting any length of time. Its Army numbers 625,000 men, including reserves, and its air force 350 planes. Norway's total forces number only 135,000, and it entered the war with only 100 planes. But since some of the craggiest terrain in Europe lies in these two countries, it would be almost impossible to overrun them completely. Denmark, however, which offered no resistance to the Nazi blitzkriegers, is a flat, agricultural land. Its fighting force totals only 100,000.

Sweden, too, is the most populous—6,250,000 peoples as compared with 3,700,000 for Denmark and 2,884,000 for Norway.

The invasion's biggest blow to Britain may well prove to be economic. For German control of Scandinavian trade will force the English to go elsewhere for $300,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, metals, and wood products normally imported from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden each year. When Germany took over Denmark, it cut off $170,000,000 in food alone from Britain—chiefly bacon, butter, eggs, and fish—and by the same token added to its own larder.

Orkney Island Defense Downs 7 Nazi Planes

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Seven German planes were shot down in one of the most intense German bombing raids yet carried out on the Orkney Islands, the Air Ministry announced today.

The German losses raised total German air losses to 19 planes since April 7, the Air Ministry said.

Reporting on ships damaged in the raid, which was concentrated on the Scapa Flow naval base, the British stated that four of the raiders were downed by fighting planes, and three by antiaircraft batteries.

Previously two Heinkel bombers officially were reported shot down in Moray Firth, extreme North Scotland, in an attempted attack on a convoy. Two others may have been destroyed in the same engagement, bringing the possible German losses over Britain to 10 during the day.

The Germans staged their attack on Scapa Flow in force while the Allied fleet was attacking German naval units in Scandinavian waters.

Circling over the Orkneys in large and small formations, the German bombers dropped many high explosive bombs in the anchorage and machine-gunned the towns of Kirkwall and Stromness. One man was wounded.

One witness said the bombs fell "miles wide" of the warships, although a few splashed near some trawlers. The official report said no ships were damaged.

Nazi Ship Vanishes

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—British air scouts who flew over Bergen harbor at 2,000 feet yesterday reported they saw no trace of a German cruiser which was attacked previously by British planes.

An immense patch of oil about a mile long covered the site of the attack, they said.

"Bergen seemed a dead city," said the scouting plane's navigator. "We saw no movement except one or two tugs. No one seemed to take any notice of us. No antiaircraft defense was encountered."

Bibles Distributed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The British and Foreign Bible Society of Canada and Newfoundland distributed some 385,687 volumes of the Scriptures in Canada and Newfoundland during the past year, it was reported at the recent annual meeting here. The grant sent to London, England, last year for world-wide work was $33,000.

Since the war started, some $12,000 has been established by auxiliaries in Canada and Newfoundland as a war emergency fund. This money is being used to present the New Testament to those serving in the armed forces. About 53,000 Testaments have been issued.

Germany's Bold Stroke Held Carefully Planned

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not the spectacular occupation of Denmark and Norway by Germany goes down in history as a masterpiece of audacious strategy, one fact is certain:

This astounding coup was not the result of a hastily devised plan.

The sudden Nazi invasion could not have flowed from Britain's violation of Norwegian waters, as the time element was too short. On the contrary, it bears all the earmarks of a well-planned and carefully considered campaign.

For its conduct of the war, Germany is absolutely dependent on imports of iron ore from Sweden and Norway. However, as a result of the Allies' strategy of applying economic pressure on Germany, Allied purchases of this material have mounted higher month by month and threatened soon to leave little for Germany to purchase.

German foresight had taken this possibility into consideration and plans were made to meet the contingency. That the plan was placed in operation immediately following the laying of mines in Norwegian waters by Britain, was merely a coincidence.

Tht timed precision with which the far flung operations were carried out was indicitive of skilled staff work. From Narvik, several hundred miles above the Arctic Circle, to Denmark's southern border, the zero hour found the German forces poised to strike.

Efficiency Shown

Only one who is acquainted with the difficulties involved in carrying out a joint army and navy operation, can realize the efficiency that was shown in developing every phase of the simultaneous invasion of the two countries.

The plan did not contemplate strong local resistance, nor was resistance encountered except the half-hearted resitence offered by Norwegian batteries in Oslofiord.

With only a weak navy to cover the expeditionary force, the Nazis gambled with the possibility that a leak in their plans would permit the Allies to deliver a devastating blow on the forces destined for Norway. Also with the probability that the units of the German fleet participating in the operations in Western Norway would be bottled up if not destroyed.

Preparations for the expedition included the assembling of troops, material and transports. This work must have been in progress over a period of some weeks, and it speaks volumes for German censorship that no hint of the project apparently reached the enemy.

The planned details extended to including an air raid on Scapa Flow a few hours before the German expedition set forth, so that Allied attention would be distracted.

The Allies did have a warning that something was astir. When the torpedoed Rio de Janeiro was found to be carrying German soldiers, and reports were abroad that a German armada of some 125 ships was threading the "Belts" which lead directly into the Baltic, it would have seemed that action rather than speculation was in order.

The invasion of Denmark presented no problem. It has long been realized that Denmark, from a military standpoint, could be overrun at Germany's pleasure.

Another Matter

But Norway was another matter. Intensive ground work undoubtedly has been carried on for a long time throughout that country by German agents. It is more than probable that quantities of military supplies for the German Army of Occupation had been accumulated in Norway, and were safely reposing in the warehouses of German firms or their factors at the time the troops landed. Otherwise the venture would indeed have been a desperate one, for troops that land with only what they carry on their persons can do little more than form the spearhead for the properly organized and equipped main body that follows. But the German landing force seems to have been spearhead and main body combined.

The German strategy is clearly apparent. They seized practically every important port along the entire Norwegian coast.

Where adequate Norwegian fortifications exist, Germany unquestionably had intimate knowledge of their details and manned them with Nazi artillerymen. Where there are inadequate fortifications or no fortifications, German merchantmen which "happened" to be in port, are now disgorging heavy guns, ammunition and army personnel that will be hurried to predetermined locations.

The vigor with which Britain has countered the German move shows clearly that in London there is a genuine realization of the embarrassment which would accrue from German control of the Norwegian seacoast.

At Stavanger, Germany obtained possession of a ready-made airdrome that is equipped to handle both land and seaplanes. This base is only 400 miles from Scapa Flow and somewhat less distance from the Shetlands, bringing both places within easy flight for bombing planes.

The potential submarine and air bases in Denmark and Norway if retained in German possession, would entirely alter the aspect of the command of the North Sea.

The full effect of this amazingly bold stroke by Germany on the ultimate outcome of the war remains to be seen, but its potential repercussions are manifold and give rise to serious reflection.

The Allies will have to clear the Germans out of Norway or undertake the costly task of forcing the entrance to the Baltic.

Sweden an Arena of War of Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—While the guns are roaring on all sides of Sweden today, a vast amount of propaganda work has been going on in this country in preparation for this titanic struggle of the empires. Sweden indeed has been in the thick of a war of words, with the Swedish nation the prize for which the propaganda services of all the belligerents have been dueling with radio, press, film, gossip, "whispering campaigns" and every available weapon.

While the democracies have proved themselves far better equipped in this verbal warfare than they have been given credit for, Germany has been able to claim the most effective results so far. For the German argument of fear, spread through whispering methods, has been decidedly effective with the Swedes.

Propaganda and foreign publicity have been so very active here that Sweden itself has had to take measures to get in the ring, too, at least as referee. News has been radiocast each day in foreign languages, an official bureau of information has been started, and a kind of unofficial censorship imposed.

After a slow start, Britain has shown itself an efficient publicist. Last year Britain added to the number of its press attachés. The Press Department of the Legation here has been publishing a weekly bulletin in Swedish. It was like a regular magazine, edited by a Swedish writer and printed on excellent paper. It has been sent out to the press, business houses, clubs, hotels, organizations, and, in fact, to anyone who liked to get it.

Britain Slow but Good

All this British propaganda has been carried on very openly. The French have been less direct. They have not sent out bulletins, except once in a while, but numerous articles and publicity material inspired by the French authorities have managed to appear in the Swedish press.

The Germans not only have a press attaché, but also a press counsellor attached to the Legation, besides numerous German journalists. They do not appear to gave got much propaganda published in the press, although they send out circulars from both Stockholm and Berlin.

Serves Even British Journalists

The German Legation has also been active in distributing translations—even in English to English journalists—of speeches by Reichsführer Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, and other leaders. The Germans also have used, for propaganda purposes, the big show windows of the German Travel Bureau, situated in one of Stockholm's main thoroughfares.

In the beginning the German authorities had photographs from Poland in these windows, showing among other things what could only be described as Polish atrocities. This ingenious display was, however, in such bad taste that after protests by the British and French Legations, the Swedish authorities were obliged to stop it.

The pictures have disappeared and in their place there have been photographs of a more touristic nature and "stills" of German movies. German films do not get much of a play here, even when they are good. There seems to be a silent boycott of them. Even a very popular Swedish actress, who is filming in Germany and gets much praise there, cannot make the German films run for long.

As the Germans are not able to get much material published in the Swedish press, they have to resort to a whispering campaign, which has caused some concern. This, at least, is believed to be the source of a number of recent rumors. They also succeeded in having a ban imposed on the Swedish edition of Hermann Rauschning's book, "Hitler Speaks." Unfortunately for them, however, the stir this caused was excellent publicity for the book, which can still be bought here in English and French editions.

In comparing the space given in the Swedish press to agency news from abroad one finds that the English Reuter service is first every time. The French Havas Agency is a good second and the German D. N. B. comes very far behind. A Polish news bureau in Stockholm sends out daily bulletins about hardships undergone now in Poland. These are sometimes in French, sometimes in English, often in German and Swedish.

The British "Blue Book" on the origins of the war has been a best seller here both in its original English edition and as a translation. Two separate firms have published it.

Printed by Jewish Firm

The German "White Book," on the other hand, had relatively no sale at all. At first, no publishing firm could be found to print it. At last the German minister arranged with a firm—Jewish owned—to translate and publish the work.

Moscow has for a long time been bombarding Swedish listeners over the radio. Two Swedes in Moscow have been talking for half an hour, sometimes for an hour, every evening.

Germany also radiocasts a Swedish news bulletin several times every evening. The speaker is not a Swede—he is believed to be an Estonian—and as he always sounds grouchy, he is not a popular voice.

Delinquent Tax Suits Speeded in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Determined to salvage as many delinquent taxes as possible before the Hopkins bill becomes law, City Comptroller T. Coleman Andrews is preparing to sue several thousand Richmonders to force payment of money long past due the city.

Total amount involved in the proposed litigation will be approximately $500,000, Mr. Andrews said.

Persons to be sued by the city are whose who owe taxes more than five years delinquent. The Hopkins bill, which becomes law on June 23, will make it impossible for a citizen to be sued for taxes more than five years in arrears.

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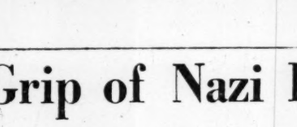

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Massachusetts Savings Bank — April 1 to May 15
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Threat of Sudden Nazi 'Protection' Keeps Hungary and Rumania in Alarm

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 11—The Balkans, particularly Hungary and Rumania, are anxiously watching for the faintest sign that Germany will change its present veiled political and economic bullying into outright military invasion. This would presumably be under the guise of "protecting" these countries against Allied attacks.

That Germany is already seriously seeking excuses to justify new action in the Balkans is hardly contested in any Capital here. The great question asked is, what excuse can Germany make?

It is feared that the Reich may seek a suitable opening through the problem of Danube navigation and that any incidents on the river, provoked or unprovoked, may lead Germany to demand the right to patrol the Danube on the grounds that this waterway is vital to its supplies.

This would, of course, mean an infringement of the sovereignty of the Riparian States involved—Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary—and would cause these states to make a major decision. The presence also of seven German divisions near Bruck-an-der-Leitha on the Austro-Hungarian frontier and of three army corps at Krakow, presumably for possible service in the Balkans, increases these fears.

Hungary a Second Belgium?

Like most of the countries in Southeast Europe, Hungary realizes the imposing economic resources of the Allies and fears that their coming economic diplomatic moves in the Balkans will soon lead Germany into eventual retaliation as in North Europe.

Consequently Hungary visualizes itself as a second Belgium regardless of whether the military initiative comes from the Third Reich or from the Allied armies in the Near East.

The average Hungarian's attitude toward any such new development is easily discovered. Almost all sections of the population are pro-Ally, whether aristocracy, peasant, workman or Jew.

This attitude is based on the simple fact of complete distrust of Germany. Hence, even though the Reich appears from here to be more assured of victory the Hungarians remain pro-Ally in sentiment. The treaty of Trianon, Hungary's hardest blow after the World War which lost Transylvania and other territory, they maintain, would be nothing compared with the impositions of a victorious Third Reich.

Cling to Own Premier

Despite all appearance to the contrary Reichsführer Hitler hasn't had things all his own way in Hungary during recent months. Thus the strenuous and persistent attempts to dislodge Premier Paul Teleki have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

Discussions in Budapest often bring the statement that the Hungarian General Staff is prepared with plans effectively to counteract any conflict on native soil. Simultaneously it cannot be denied that there is a strong pro-Nazi element in the Hungarian Army.

A majority of the lower officers, according to reliable reports, have long been considered strongly pro-Nazi—though not necessarily pro-German—and a strong Hungarian national sentiment would undoubtedly play a leading role in any such eventualities.

* * *

Rumania Continues Arming

Rumania, conscious of the greedy eye of the Third Reich still cast on its oil and other natural resources, continues busily rearming and at the same time manipulating its neutrality in such a way that it won't give an opportunity for German military intervention. Since, however, Norway's and Denmark's scrupulously neutral attitude has been unavailing, anxiety for the future increases.

In Bucharest, the problem which is being continuously discussed, both in informed circles and among the general public, is the nature of Rumania's strategy in the event of aggression.

Rumania must consider possible attacks from both Russia and Germany, the former, it is assumed, concentrating upon securing the return of Bessarabia which it lost to Rumania after the World War. But at the moment there is greater concern regarding German action, particularly since the tightening of the economic blockade has increased Germany's need of Rumanian products.

Must Watch the South

The possibility that the Allied Near East army may advance from the south, and especially that Allied forces may effectively control the mouths of the Danube and the Black Sea, also may tempt Germany to take new action. Rumania, it is assumed, will have to be prepared for a Blitzkrieg, or lightning war, and must therefore have the most speedy counter measures ready.

Presumably the first act would be for the Rumanians themselves to fire their petroleum resources. Some people maintain that they are already mined, though others incline to the view that Rumanians will follow the example of the Poles and only block the oil wells, thereby forcing the invader to spend three months of valuable time and labor piercing other borings alongside the choked shafts.

Germany, it is surmised, hopes to strike quickly and effectively from within. The nucleus of uniformed Nazis who flaunt Swastikas on their arms in the lounges of the Athena Palace Hotel, on the boulevards and at receptions here are but an outward expression of a wider organization of German agents ready and waiting the signal to participate in any insurrection.

Germans on the Grond

These men, who are here in the guise of businessmen of different sorts, would play a dominant role in the fight for control of the oil wells. They are expected to be the ground staff for an audacious invasion from the air.

With Russia's experience of parachuting troops to nodal points behind the enemy lines, the General Staff of the Third Reich is reported to have declared that Rumania's oil wells could thus be secured intact in less than 30 minutes.

One thousand armed men, it is maintained, drifting down from the skies, reinforced by harrying tactics of spies already at the key points, could prevent all wanton destruction.

But if Rumania is alive to these possibilities, other circles declare, it should also be prepared with countermeasures.

Frontier Defenses Speeded

In addition, frontier fortifications, known as Carol's Dyke, have been speeded up in the last few months, and now it guards the country to the north and west by rings of pillboxes and moats of gasoline fire.

Oil wells too, it is added, could be secretly and effectively exploded by a system of remote control.

Yet the Germans here apparently are so confident of their success that they have already let it be known that they have brought up a vast fleet of high-speed motorcycles which are strategically well-placed and could be immediately manned with "the right kind of men."

It is evident from information and reports here that if Germany does attempt to "protect" it Rumania's success will largely depend upon whether the Nazis and their supporters in Rumania itself are sufficiently strong and active to carry through the Nazi plans. It is the Trojan Horse policy over again.

Turkey Tells Press To End Nazi Attack

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, April 11

Turkey suddenly adopted a policy of greater caution toward Germany today as the authorities ordered the press to discontinue attacks on the Reich.

Official quarters asserted that Turkey's basic policy of friendship toward Britain and France was unchanged, but they stressed that the alliance with the Allies was designed to bring Turkey into the war only if its own security were threatened.

Soviets on Move

By the Associated Press

Movement of troops around southeast Europe is causing considerable tension in this area. Large numbers of Soviet Russian troop reinforcements were reported today to have moved into the Odessa region from the north. Odessa, on the Black Sea, lies about 25 miles from the Rumanian Bessarabia border.

The reports, reaching Bucharest from the frontier region, could not be confirmed on this side of the border.

[Russia lost Bessarabia to Rumania in the post-world war territorial changes and has never renounced its claim to it.]

Rumania Prepares

The advices pictured the Russian forces as veteran troops, many of whom had fought in Finland.

Meanwhile, the Rumanian Government issued a decree that all national defense factories must immediately store supplies for use in case of general mobilization. Supplies must be sufficient for 15 days, the decree said.

At the same time an embargo was put on export of sunflower seeds to Germany, which previously has bought almost the entire Rumanian crop to replace her deficiency in fats.

The government issued a formal deniel of what it called "wild reports" that three German-bound Danube River freight moats had been sunk by explosions.

It was learned in authoritative quarters that seven German Army divisions numbering about 100,000 men now are quartered at Bruck, a German frontier station on the Budapest-Vienna Railway.

With another 108,000 German troops reported at Krakow, in German-occupied Poland, informed military quarters expressed the opinion these forces could easily be used if the need arose in southeastern Europe.

One explanation of the presence of the Nazi troops at Bruck was that they were Prussian units sent there for a "rest" from war activities.

It was understood that Hungary was not prepared to refuse Germany's demands for police powers on the Danube in view of a reported offer by Berlin to keep its gunboats in the middle of the river and not allow their crews to land. Informed quarters said, nevertheless, that such a move by Germany would be at least a technical violation of Hungary's neutrality.

Rumanian gunboats were detached from the Black Sea force for Danube patrol duties following detention by Rumanian police of British barges which Germans charged with carrying dynamite to destroy the narrow Danube channel through the "Iron Gate" gap in the Carpathian Mountains.

Amid German allegations that the British barge "plot" was a flagrant breach of Rumanian neutrality the Rumanian Government was reported to be making diplomatic representations in London.

General Maxime Weygand, commander of the powerful French forces in the Near East, was reported here to be flying from Paris to Beirut, where his staff is understood to have the French Army, estimated at a quarter million men, ready for instant action.

Units of the British Fleet were reported assembling in the Aegean Sea near the Dardanelles. Turkey is bound by treaty to refuse them passage into the Black Sea unless they are operating under a League of Nations mandate against an aggressor.

Danubian Area Boils

By a Staff Artist

Blot in the Balkans

Map shows main centers of interest in the gradually darkening situation around the Danube and southeastern Europe.

Germans Tighten Grip Upon Oslo

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, April 11—German troops continue to pour into Oslo today, both by sea and by air.

At the same time there are reports of continued fighting at the mouth of Olsofjord, where Norwegian forces still hold the forts.

But the situation in Oslo itself provides an unusual paradox both of resistance and of unexpected capitulation.

Continuous Procession

German re-enforcements, complete with field kits, seem to be coming in a continuous procession from the harbor where several cruisers and transports ride at anchor.

Busses and trucks filled with German soldiers have been leaving Oslo in northern and westerly directions, presumably to aid the interior drive which the Germans are conducting, especially in the direction of Hamar and Elverum, successive provisional capitals of the Norwegian Government.

The Germans have fortified several points of the harbor. Tops of all high buildings in Oslo bristle with antiaircraft guns while machine guns are poised at strategic intersections.

Thus few here appear to take seriously Premier Johan Nygaardsvold's summons to resist the invaders.

Those few who naively tried to leave town by rail for Elverum, where the Norwegian Government moved from Hamar, were stopped at the station. These included many youths of military age who scoff at the idea of resistance.

After long years of indoctrination with the idea of neutrality, it is clear that the Norwegian people find themselves in a difficult position in deciding upon resistance to an enemy suddenly in their midst.

Yet it was Adolf Hitler himself who said "those who cannot defend their independence don't deserve it."

Night on Hillsides

As an aftermath of what newspapers called a "disgraceful panic," hundreds of residents preferred to spend the night on chilly hillsides rather than to return to their homes despite assurances that there was no danger.

Now after an alarmless night everything in Oslo seems surprisingly normal despite the increasing presence of olive-gray uniforms.

Theaters, cinemas, and ships are functioning normally. As I write I hear strains of a polka played by a military band on Court House steps.

Although a military censorship has been instituted, the Germans have left the conduct of civic affairs to the Quisling Government whose adherents, wearing Fascist insignia upon their Norwegian uniforms, are posted before many offices.

Apparently the regime of Maj. Vikdun Quisling, Nazi leader in Norway, was assumed to be functioning by the Germans in charge of the invading forces in Oslo. There was no word to indicate how far this puppet regime had extended its authority outside of Oslo.

[The regular Government, under King Kaakon, was functioning in Elverum and there was no indication that the Quisling Government exercised any authority outside of the area immediately under the control of German troops.]

New Curtiss Planes Found in Norway

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 11

Informed sources said today that German troops who occupied Oslo found 50 new American Curtiss planes which had not been completely assembled.

They said they would be studied for any possible information or new construction details.

[Aviation experts said there were no secrets of design and that no military secrets could be involved because the airplanes could not have been sent to Norway had there been.]

By Commons' 'Noes'

LONDON (AP)—Cries of "No, No, Never," filled the House of Commons April 10 when a Labor member, Mr. David Kirkwood, asked Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, if it was not "about time we were discussing the idea of having peace by negotiation."

Mr. Butler replied that he was not prepared to add to previous Government statements about Britain's war and peace aims.

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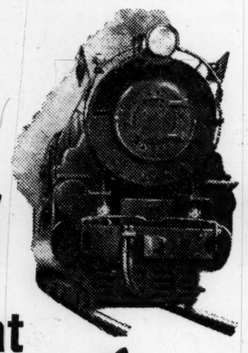

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Pittsburgh	8.80	14.10
Buffalo	*8.75	*13.50
Detroit	14.70	20.50
Washington, D. C.	4.50	8.10
Montreal	8.45	14.55
Syracuse	*5.80	9.85
Wilkes Barre	3.05	5.85
Binghamton	3.90	7.35

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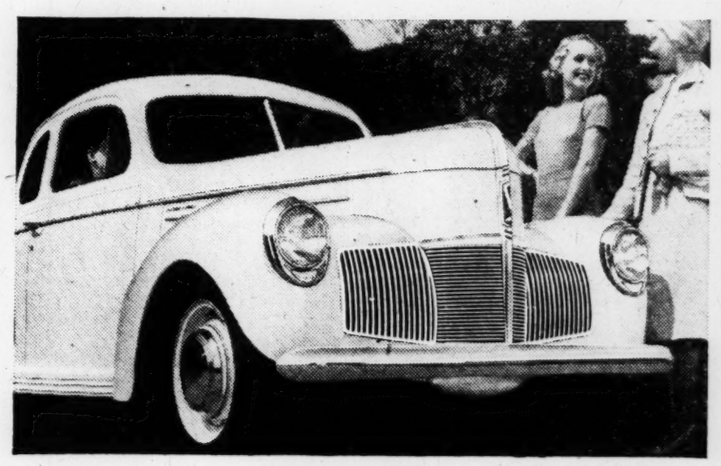

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Norway Calls for Aid Against Nazis

By the Associated Press

The President of the Norwegian Parliament, Carl J. Hambro, announced today that Norway's northern forces now are co-operating fully with British forces against the German invasion.

Mr. Hambro, who is in Stockholm on an undisclosed mission, made the announcement after communicating with the Norwegian Government, which has established headquarters at Elverum, 20 miles from the Swedish frontier.

A German advance eastward from Narvik, northern Norwegian port, already has been repulsed and Hamar, for a time seat of the Government, recaptured, Mr. Hambro said.

Mr. Hambro informed Norwegian legations in Helsingfors and Stockholm that offers of volunteers would be gratefully accepted and that instructions would be sent soon to speed their entry to help against the German invasion.

Nazi Friend Arrested

Instructions to co-operate with the British were issued after the Norwegian northern commander, Colonel Sundlo, had been ordered under arrest for co-operating with the Germans and Major Omdahl appointed to head the Norwegian forces in the Narvik region.

Taken by surprise, German troops attempting to advance along the railway east from Narvik were routed before they had time to form battle lines. Mr. Hambro declared the Germans retreated without firing a shot.

The displaced Norwegian commander was a close friend of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi who proclaimed himself head of a new government in Oslo after the German invasion.

[There were still conflicting reports over the so-called "puppet" government of Major Quisling. Some dispatches said the Germans had urged his recognition, but there was no confirmation of this statement from Berlin. Jonas Lie, listed as Minister of Justice in the puppet government, repudiated from Stockholm his connection with the Quisling movement.]

Mr. Hambro said that German forces near Hamar, 60 miles north of Oslo, had been isolated from other contingents except for communication by air.

King's Train Bombed

At Elverum, where King Haakon and Premier Johan Nygaardsvold told the German Minister of Norway's determination to resist the German invasion, all was quiet today after a German thrust into the region had been repulsed last night.

Describing the Government's escape from Oslo, Mr. Hambro said that a special train carrying the King, Cabinet, and most of Parliament was bombed near a military airport, but that no troops had been seen en route.

The Storting met at Hamar, Mr. Hambro said, with only five of its 150 members absent.

Fleeing from Oslo, he said, the Norwegians managed to take the gold reserves of the Bank of Norway as well as stores of gasoline, oil, and corn.

He said 1,000 Germans were landed by airplane at the Oslo civil airport and that they later were reinforced.

Before the fight for Oslo was given up, in order to avoid making the capital a battleground, Mr Hambro said, four German airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft batteries. Norwegian planes had left for the interior of the country before the Germans arrived.

About 5,000 Germans landed at Bergen, Mr. Hambro continued, but their progress stopped yesterday as Norwegian mobilization increased the defense forces' manpower.

No Negotiations Opened

To a suggestion that Germany's proposals be accepted to avoid useless bloodshed and absolute warfare, Mr. Hambro declared Norway had replied she was willing to open negotiations if Germany immediately halted all hostilities.

When the German Minister, Kurt Brauer, answered that the German action had developed automatically, he said, no negotiations were opened and Norway continued mobilizing.

Late last night, Mr. Hambro said, the German Minister asked to meet the Norwegian Government and declared his willingness to go to Elverum.

This, apparently, was the discussion which led to the proclamations by the King and Premier declaring Norway's resolution to defend its soil.

The occupation of Bornholm, which lies somewhat removed from the mainland peninsula and larger islands making up most of Denmark, was carried out yesterday, according to the German High Command.

It also was reported that certain Norwegian coastal batteries had been taken over for defense of German-occupied areas and that Norwegian defense forces—apparently those in the German-controlled zones—"readily agreed" to participate in air protection against the Allies.

British fighting planes were said to have made a low attack on the airport at Stavanger yesterday afternoon but without success. Stavanger is now a base for the German air force.

Mysterious Station Stymies British News

By the Associated Press

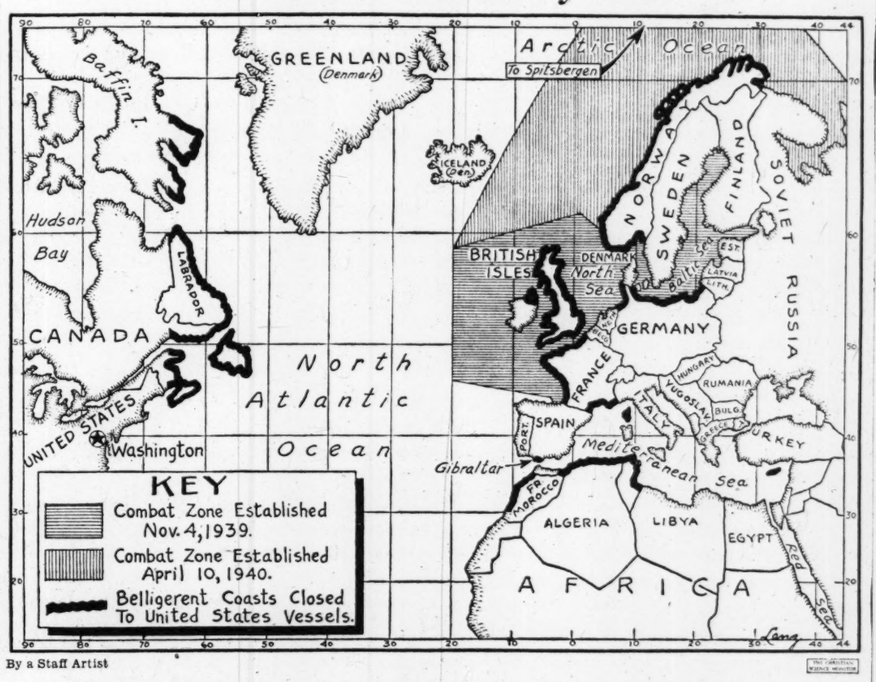
New York, April 11

An unidentified station today "blacked out" British News radiocasts from London, including a short-wave broadcast of the speech in Commons of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The National Broadcasting Company short-wave station reported that reception, up to the moment of the first "jamming" about 9:30 a. m. (E. S. T.), had been excellent. Then a buzzing noise blanketed the British signals. The "jamming" occurred again as the London station started news of Mr. Churchill's address.

N. B. C. engineers said this was caused by another station radiocasting on the same frequency.

American Neutrality Zone



By a Staff Artist

Areas Prohibited by President Roosevelt in Various Proclamations

Two American Moves Help Allied Cause

Continued from Page 1

the Treasury Department would facilitate "legitimate business transactions" involving Norway and Denmark. A "rule of reason," he said, would guide him in granting licenses for the export of Danish or Norwegian funds, an authority given him by the President.

Stop, Look and Listen Plan

The decision to "freeze" Danish and Norwegian wealth in the United States was made during a conference attended by President Roosevelt, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. Earlier in the day, Mr. Jones had announced that the United States had adopted a "stop, look and listen" attitude toward the Scandinavian situation and that prior to its clarification the credits recently extended to the Scandinavian nations through the Export-Import Bank would be held in abeyance.

Norway has $10,000,000 credits authorized with less than $500,000 expended or contracted for; Sweden has $15,000,000 credits, Denmark $10,000,000, Iceland $1,000,000, and Finland $30,000,000. Credits to the last country are not expected to be affected by the war since they are designed, it is held, for relief purposes.

The Presidential proclamation redefining the combat zone prohibited to American ships now incorporates within it the entire Norwegian coast, Finland's Arctic coast and enough of Soviet Russia's Arctic coast to bar American vessels from the ports of Murmansk and Archangel.

The new zone starts at the point some 300 miles west of the Orkney Islands established by last September's proclamation and extends northeastward to Spitzbergen. Thence it moves southeastward to include the entire Russia Kola Peninsula and the White Sea.

Zone Extends to Arctic

According to explanations given here, the Russian territory is included in the belief that fighting may eventually extend to the Arctic and that American ships attempting to reach the Finnish port of Petsamo or the Soviet ports of Archangel or Murmansk would be endangered.

The previous combat zone had stopped just south of the Norwegian port of Bergen, now figuring so prominently in reports from the war zone. All Europe is now closed to American shipping with the exception of the ports of Spain, Portugal and the neutral nations fronting on the Mediterranean Sea.

The proclamation ends the run to Bergen of the American Scantic Line, the only remaining American line plying between this country and Scandinavia since the outbreak of the war.

No Recognition of Conquest

That the United States will not recognize any German conquest of Denmark and Norway, even though done under a "protective" covering, was indicated yesterday when the Danish Minister to the United States, Henrik de Kauffmann, after a visit to the President, declared that he would continue to be recognized here as the legitimate representative of the Danish Government.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture has predicted that the occupation of Norway and Denmark will have little immediate effect upon the export of American agricultural products to Europe.

"In the long run, however," the Department's statement runs, "the cessation of Scandinavian farm exports to the United Kingdom may lead to an increased demand for this country's farm products although the realization of this demand will depend upon a number of factors."

Another angle of the Scandinavian situation that was receiving attention here is what effect the extension of the war may have on Norwegian and Danish shipping, which heretofore has carried a considerable portion of the world's goods.

It is presumed in shipping circles here that many Danish and Norwegian sea captains now at sea will disregard the German order to put into neutral ports and will place their ships at the disposal of the British and French.

British Concerned by Peril Of Nazi Drive on Lowlands

Continued from Page 1

thus exposing a long flank to British counterattacks, but there are also tentative but by no means negligible reports of the impending outbreak of hostilities elsewhere.

Fairly large-scale raids on the Orkneys and North Scotland yesterday—resulting in the loss of six German bombers, according to the British Air Ministry—appear to point to more intensive air attacks on British naval bases, ports, and shipping.

Second, the nature and extent of the precautions being taken by the Netherlands reveals that anxiety there has reached a new peak. The possibility of a general attack in the west through Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, accompanied by an attack on the Maginot Line as well is by no means ruled out, and the military authorities are making full preparations for such eventuality.

Attempt on Britain Discounted

There is even good reason to believe that the possibility has not been everlooked that the German northern coup may be a feint to cover attempted landings on the English coast, although expert opinion here generally dismisses such an attempt as not within the bounds of practical strategy—at least certainly not unless the Netherlands was acquired first as a base for operations.

In the Mediterranean, too, the Allies are understood to be active. Joint naval forces are being deployed most effectively to deal with any developments which may arise either as the result of a sudden German push into the Balkans or in consequence of any change in Italy's present nonbelligerent attitude.

The marked unfriendliness toward Britain apparent in the Italian Press the past few days has been closely watched in London and all precautions have been taken to counter any Italian move, although such move is considered unlikely at the moment.

Within their own frontiers both the British and French Governments have been strengthened by the fact that the Allied riposte to the German coup in the north has been instant and forceful.

The first stunned surprise and apprehension at the apparent success of the first phase of the German maneuver changed last night and today to cheerful optimism as reports, unconfirmed but apparently reliable, continued to come in to the effect at least a half dozen German warships had been sunk and others damaged, that British troops had been landed in Norway, that Bergen and Narvik had been retaken, that British naval forces are outside Oslo.

Although clarification of the real position must be awaited before any definite conclusion can be drawn, it is already evident that the Allies have flung themselves into this new phase of their fight against Nazi tyranny, not only with thoroughgoing vigor but almost with relief.

"To See Things Through"

The Halifax statement yesterday that the Allied Governments were determined to see things through in Norway, even if the Norwegian Government were obliged to capitulate "under duress," has been particularly welcomed.

The press today also acclaims the Foreign Secretary's declaration that the German invasion of Denmark and Norway constitutes proof "that this war is part of the struggle between right and wrong, and is being fought not only on behalf of the States engaged now but of all States that love liberty and wish to preserve their independence."

Great interest is being shown here in the American reaction to these events.

Implications of fact that the Nazis can now claim a nominal "protectorate" over Iceland, and especially Greenland, are fully appreciated by the British. Although no official statement in this connection has yet been made there is good reason to believe that steps already have been taken to prevent these two important islands, as well as the Faroes, from being useful in any way to Germany.

Norwegian and Danish Ships Held at Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AP)—British authorities here have detained 11 Norwegian and Danish merchantmen.

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Nazi Fleet

Continued from Page 1

ing attacks on the cruiser Aurora. The Glowworm was sunk by German destroyers when she turned back from her squadron to pick up a seaman who had gone overboard.

Crew Is Rescued

The crew of the Gurkha was rescued, he said, while "there is no reason why a large portion of the crew of the Glowworm should not have been saved if the ordihary humanity of fighting men had been practiced by the enemy." The normal complement of the destroyer was 145 men.

The First Lord discounted feared German air atacks on the home fleet, pointing out that the flagship Rodney's deck armor resisted the explosion of a heavy German bomb.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberals in the House, followed Mr. Churchill with a warning that the possibilty that the attack on Norway was only a fake could not be discounted.

He contended that when Britain's attention was distracted the main German blow might fall elsewhere.

It was disclosed tonight that King George VI had visited the Admiralty on Tuesday while various actions were in progress.

Mr. Churchill looked comparatively fresh when he entered the House, considering that he spent three days in a virtually sleepless vigil in the Admiralty map room where wireless reports on the naval actions were received.

Allies Advantage

Mr. Churchill warned that "Hitler has created a whole series of commitments on the Norwegian coast" for which he now will have to fight against the Allies who have "vastly superior naval forces and are able to transport them to the scenes of action more easily than he can."

"The very recklessness with which Hitler and his advisers have cast the fate of the German Navy upon wild waters" may be a prelude to "far larger events" which depend on the land, Mr. Churchill said.

Speaking "for myself," the First Lord said he considered Germany's Norwegian occupation "as great a strategic and political error as that which was committed by Napoleon in 1808 when he invaded Spain."

"I cannot see any counter advantage which he (Hitler) has gained except the satisfaction of another exercise of brutal lust, of unbridled power," he said.

Mr. Churchill today told the House that the Norwegians "in their wild and mountainous country" should be able to maintain "vigorous and prolonged resistance" against the German invaders.

Blames Norwegians

"If the Norwegian Government had not been so very strict and severe in enforcing her neutrality against us," he said, "it would have been very easy to give them more timely aid and more support than is now possible," he went on.

He charged that German invasion had been "long and elaborately prepared" against a number of small countries and it was only in the small hours of Monday that it was learned "that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery."

"It is not the slightest use blaming the Allies for not being able to give substantial protection to neutral countries when we are held at arm's length by those countries until they are actually attacked on a scientifically prepared plan by Germany."

He asked the House's forgiveness of any small errors in his statement and noted that "the Nazi Government was accustomed to press through all its channels a continuous flow of rumors.

The First Lord said that for several months past Britain had received information of large numbers of German merchant ships being fitted as transports and of numerous small vessels being assembled in various Baltic ports and also in mouths of the River Elbe.

The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden all were equally liable to a sudden "brutal, capricious and in any case unprovoked attack," he said.

Blow at the Weak

Mr. Churchill said which neutral would be selected as the victim remained inevitably a matter of speculation, but he asserted that the Germans "have an obvious preference for striking at the weak rather than the strong."

"His Majesty's Government have been extremely reluctant" to incur reproaches for even technical violations of international law, but it had been decided "at last" to interrupt the Norwegian ore traffic and "make it come out in the open sea," he said.

Up to then, he said, the British Navy was forced to watch "an endless procession" of German and neutral ships which respect for international law forbade them to touch.

He added that Germany "flouted" those same conventions in this war as in the last and had tried to make out "the invasion of Norway and Denmark was a consequence of our act in closing this corridor."

Chamberlain Keeps War Directorship

By the Associated Press

London, April 11

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that he remained the supreme director of Britain's war effort.

He told the House he had agreed to be Chairman of the Ministerial Committee of Military Co-ordination on exceptional occasions.

The British First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, as the senior service minister, he said, will preside ordinarily.

Russell Barred From Intervention

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan, who revoked the appointment of Bertrand Russell to a professorship at City College, has refused to allow the British philosopher to intervene in the proceedings.

"The applicant (Russell) has no legal status in this proceeding," the Justice ruled. "His only status . . . is that of a possible witness for the respondent (Board of Higher Education) who was not called. . . ."

He added that the application gave no proof of evidence now available "which could not have been produced at the trial . . . and which if produced would probably have changed the result of the trial. In addition, there is not even an indication in the moving papers that the applicant could disprove any of the ultimate facts as found by the court.

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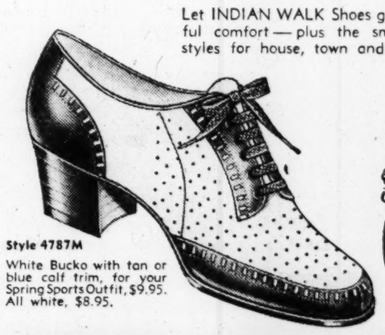

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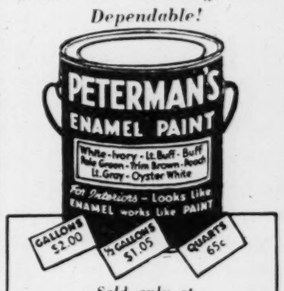

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SAFETY FIRST with BALCH-PRICE FUR STORAGE

Nazis Claim Tighter Hold on Norway; Berlin's Peace Hope Raised by Coup

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 11—The reaction of the German public to the occupation of Denmark and the invasion of Norway is one of relief that the long period of uncertainty and suspense has been broken by action. Sober second thoughts, bringing appreciation of possible consequences on opinion in the outside world, are findable occasionally, but the mass of the people have come to feel that tension due to inaction had reached an unbearable point.

Another powerful reason motivates the initial feeling of relief. The opening action raises before the eyes of the average German the possibility that the war might end this year. He emerges from the ordeal of the past winter with deep aversion to undergoing another similar winter.

Swift Moves Applauded

No doubt to most neutral observers the traditional discipline of the German masses seems capable of standing another winter, and more, without breaking. But almost every German hopes that he will be spared a repetition of recent experiences. Therefore anything which raises an early conclusion of the war into the realm of possibilities seems desirable.

Party and official Government groups expressed every outward appearance of great enthusiasm and confidence. The faces of spokesmen at press conferences these days are wreathed in gleeful smiles.

It is also unquestionable that the daring, swiftness, and precision of German military moves have appealed to the military instinct inherent in many Germans, and one senses a widespread feeling of pride in the technical accomplishment of the German military machine.

However there is no evidence of popular enthusiasm in the streets. People walk about in normal numbers, conversing quietly in small groups. The crowd facing the Chancellery is little more than the normal traffic past the point.

The cheers yesterday when Field Marshal Herman Göring emerged from the Chancellery were about the same volume and quality as greet President Roosevelt's car in Washington when a small group gathers around the gate on a routine occasion. The German in the street treats the matter casually, as a man was overheard saying to an acquaintance, "Well, I see we took Denmark yesterday," to which the other replied, "Yes, and Norway, too." The first added, "See you tomorrow; good-by."

Such episodes impress on observers the remoteness of the military phases of this war on the Berlin citizen. Everything here is so relatively lacking in outward evidence of the existence of war that events in Poland, Denmark, and Norway seem almost as far away to Berliners as war did to the writer when in America.

Berlin Untouched by War

Berlin has not experienced any direct impact of war since Napoleonic times. Unlike Paris, London, and Brussels its citizens do not know what it is to have their homes wrecked by bombs and shells. Such things happened to cities in other countries, but it never seems to occur to anyone here that some time they might be the victims of what their force has done in Madrid, Barcelona, and Warsaw. This fact has some intangible bearing on a German's feeling. Somehow his nation has a superior right to those which can suffer such things.

Among the few who thought of future consequences is an appreciation of probable effect on the outside world, particularly America. Such a thesis might be the thing to start American thought moving in the direction of ultimate intervention. This is a factor which responsible authorities obviously will not overlook.

All Quiet in Skageraak Berlin Reports Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, April 11

According to official German sources of information all quiet in the Skagerrak and German occupation of Norway proceeding according to schedule. The German press at a time when outside radios were filled with reports of a major naval engagement informs the German people that nothing has interfered with its consolidation of its position in Scandinavia undertaken to "protect those countries from British plutocratic imperialism."

An official spokesman at the press conference categorically denied that any important operations were progressing. No information is given regarding the relation of German authorities in Norway with the Norwegian Government. The papers, while reporting the loss of two German cruisers at the hands of the Norwegians, admit no losses inflicted by the British. The Berlin populace, assuming that all is quiet and northern operations successfully completed, is scarcely concerned any more, even with the known events of the past two days.

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—Nazi Germany is steadily tightening its fist of iron on Norway, authorized Germans contended today, and defying the Allies to loosen its hold.

"German positions throughout Norway are so thoroughly consolidated," these sources asserted, "that there is not the remotest possibility they could be dislodged by English and French forces."

They pictured a steady stream of German soldiers being transported to the northern kingdom to strengthen the forces landed Tuesday at strategic points.

Authorized sources then made the most categorical denial of reports of an extensive sea battle.

"In only two places did the German Air Force have encounters with the British Fleet (yesterday)," they said, "but reports of a clash of major forces of the Navy are wholly unfounded."

"Our transports continued crossing the Skagerrak unmolested until the Norwegian situation was completely in control."

(Nightlong fighting between naval forces, however, was reported from Sweden to have taken place in the Skagerrak and four out of 10 German troopships this morning were reported sunk, another was burning and a sixth was damaged seriously.)

Main Points in Announcements

High points of the official announcements issued here included:

1. Denmark—The High Command announced extension of Nazi control yesterday to the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm, 25 miles off the tip of Sweden.

2. Norway—German troops proceeded "on schedule" yesterday, occupying Elverum in the forenoon, consolidating positions at Oslo and along Oslofjord and destroying three British destroyers and severely damaging another in an attempt to take Narvik. Bergen and Drontheim (Trondheim) "are firmly in German hands."

3. Air—German warplanes patroling the North Sea hit a British destroyer with "heaviest caliber air bombs" and in a raid on the Scapa Flow region put out of commission one antiaircraft and one searchlight battery. A British chaser was shot down and two German planes are missing. British planes carried the air war to Norway and attacked the port of Stavanger, now occupied by German air forces, "without success."

4. DNB, official German news agency, in a special bulletin reported that the German army at Bergen had confiscated five British steamers loaded to capacity with cannon, machine guns, munitions and other war materials. These seizures, it contended, showed that the British had planned to land expeditionary forces at Bergen and other points.

"Not at War With Norway"

In their review of the situation in general, authorized Germans asserted the German Government was not at war with Norway. [Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht on the contrary was quoted as saying that Norway was at war with Germany.]

The Germans said there was confusion as to the precise status of the Norwegian Government.

"Most of the legal government, according to reports received in Berlin," it was said, "is somewhere on the Swedish border.

"This Government now seems to be somewhat in the position of the former Polish Government when it fled to the Rumanian border—that is, completely out of touch with the Norwegian people and State.

"At the same time discussions between the German Minister to Norway, Kurt Brauer, and King Haakon cannot be described as broken off.

"The best description is that up to now there have been discussions without positive result. There is a possibility they may be resumed."

Germans Claim Co-Operation

The Germans said that in Oslo and other occupied regions cooperation between the Germans and Norwegians was proceeding without incident.

They denied that the Norwegian Army had been mobilized, stating that "that would be foolish as under the most favorable circumstances the Norwegians would be outnumbered completely."

Norway's Minister remained in Berlin and German officials said he was maintaining normal contact with the German Government.

Only this morning, it was said, he asked the German Foreign Office to send coded dispatches to his Government because the usual communication lines were interrupted.

Quarters close to the German Government issued a series of vigorous denials of reports attributed to Stockholm, London, and Paris.

Thus it was denied that a major portion of the British fleet was in the Kattegat leading from the North Sea to the Baltic.

Deny British Advance

"There are no British soldiers in Norway and there won't be any," an authorized source said, "because the German Army has anticipated every possibility of their landing.

"We don't know why our enemies disseminate such fantastic reports—but our suspicion is that it is a maneuver to distract attention of the world from the colossal strategic advantage obtained by Germany in the lightning occupation of Denmark and Norway.

"It may be said that if England landed 100,000 men at any point on the Norwegian coast this afternoon there would not be 10,000 left this evening."

Commenting on reports abroad that Germany is determined to police the Danube, Germans said discussions on this subject were under way with the Balkan countries, but it was denied that anything approaching "demands or an ultimatum" had been addressed to Rumania.

"The problem of policing the Danube is recognized by Rumania as well as Germany, and both countries are equally interested in seeing to it that the river does not become the scene of warlike actions," one said.

Berlin Shifts Blame

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—Germany sought to further establish its claim that German armies had invaded Norway to bar a similar British invasion by stating that five British steamers loaded to capacity with cannon, machine guns, munitions, and other war materials had been confiscated at Bergen by the German army.

The report, published by DNB, official German news agency, said the seizures "finally clarified" British plans which, it said, were the landing of British expeditionary forces at Bergen and other points.

These seized ships, it said, were sent to Bergen under the guise of "aid for Finland."

Later attempts to land British troops at Bergen after the German occupation were nipped by the German Air Force, DNB said.

Wonders of Research: Show-Bird

Starling proves ability to reproduce every sound of neighbors—Tropics not all jungle.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The genius of America's native mockingbird and the introduced starling as vocal mimics, is extolled by H. A. Allard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who notes in Science, weekly organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that while the mimicry of the starling is more quiet and less spectacular than that of the mockingbird, the starling is in many respects "a more skilled and persistent mimic." Mr. Allard has spent a great deal of time studying the starling, in particular close at hand. He has built observation boxes and nesting boxes near his bedroom window in Washington. Recording his observations, he says:

"Almost all sounds seem to have registered in a starling's head at one time or another—the fuss-and-ado made by a hen after laying an egg, the weird calls of the disturbed guinea hen, the calling of the quail, the song of the wood peewee, the mew of kittens, and many others. Among the more remarkable exhibitions are some very special notes, such as the immature chirp of young robins and the clearer, less throaty, notes of the adults. One of the most interesting renderings was a portion of a whistled song by some boy, the notes being delivered surprisingly clear.

"Every nature student is probably familiar with the drumming of the woodpeckers, produced by rapid taps of the beak upon a dead limb. I was convinced that here was one note so specialized and mechanical in its production that the starlings would never attempt it. I was wrong. In the spring of 1938 a starling began delivering the long monotonal clip-clip-clip of a flicker, low in voice, but perfect in its rendering, and from time to time it used its beak to drum out a low but clearly reproduced tattoo of this bird, on the top of its box."

Deep in Continent

Real exploration of South America began with von Humboldt at the start of the nineteenth century and is still going on today. As Paul Russell Cutright points out in his story, "The Great Naturalists Explore South America," (New York: Macmillan $3.50) there are extensive tracts in the heart of the continent where white men have never been, though all is not jungle.

"Much of the tropical forest clearly deserves that term," he says; "but its universal application must be objected to on the ground that there are great areas resembling neither thicket nor the tangle characteristic of the true jungle. Immense regions are open woods, through which a traveler may wander with as much freedom as in a beech forest of New England. And there are interspersed treeless oases, some of them like our northern plains and meadows and of considerable scope."

Part one of this volume covers in 40-odd pages the background history of the greatest naturalists who have explored South America—Alexander von Humboldt, Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace, W. H. Hudson, Theodore Roosevelt; and lately, Raymond Ditmars and G. H. H. Tate. Part two, with chapterheads dedicated to the individual animals that roam the continent—the armadillo sloths, anteaters, hoatzin, condor, rhea, and monkeys—contains the meat of the work that each explorer accomplished with folk lore, tall stories, and facts established by modern research. These are added to give a rounded history of each of South America's most typical animal inhabitants.

Mosquito's Preferences

Some people won't believe it, but humans rank very low on a mosquito's menu list. A few informed nature students will insist they are the favorite dessert of all the mosquitoes at a picnic; and according to entomologists of the Department of Agriculture, they are probbaly right. Some individuals do attract mosquitoes more than others. But horses and cattle are even more attractive to a female mosquito, they report. Incidentally, only female mosquitoes bite. Investigations disclose that when they have a choice they prefer horses and cattle to humans by six to one.

Pagan Treasure Stored

A new and safe hiding place has been found for the royal treasures of an unknown pagan Anglo-Saxon king, dramatically unearthed at Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, England. They were first removed to the British Museum, but have been placed elsewhere for safe keeping until after the war. Royal chain armor, gold and silver plate and jeweled costumes were in the find.

Clean Coal Mining

Du Pont engineers report adoption of the new hydraulic coal-mining process in the United States. In England, the method has been in use nearly two years under trial conditions. It consists or using hydraulic pressure to force apart seams of coal, without the dangers of coal dust and weakened mine structures from the use of explosives. Full details of the process are to be made public at the April 29 meeting of the Mining Congress in Cincinnati.

Parking Meter Nickels Don't Cut Income Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—It's a little late, but the Treasury hopes you didn't deduct from your income tax return last month nickels dropped in parking meters. A belated Internal Revenue Bureau ruling said April 10 that these nickels cannot be deducted as taxes paid to cities.

If you can prove that the nickels were necessary business expenditures, however, they could be deducted the same as office rent.

Picturing Deep Sea

Maurice Ewing (second from left) of Lehigh University physics staff, and A. C. Vines (left) prepare to sink camera for test from stern of motor launch. Sponsored by the National Geographic Society in association with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, they are working at the mouth of St. John's River, Jacksonville, Fla. They use a lamp of special sort to illuminate ocean floor when taking a photograph.

French Warn of Possibility Of Attack on Western Front

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—Formal advice to the French to be prepared for possible heavy fighting on the Western Front was issued today by military authorities and circulated to newspapers by the semi-official Havas News Agency.

"The events in North Europe should not lead us to forget our front between the Moselle and the Rhine," the statement said. "This front may blaze up from one day to the other. At various points preparations have been observed which could indicate that an attack is coming."

Low Countries Act

THE HAGUE, April 11 (AP)—The Netherlands and Belgium reaffirmed their determination to defend their independence and neutrality acting to forestall any surprise attempt to embroil them in the spreading European war conflagration.

In addition to general measures described as "precautionary," both countries tightened restrictions along their borders with Germany.

The eastern Netherlands Provinces of Limburg and Gelderland have been virtually isolated from the rest of Holland as roads and bridges were closed to ordinary traffic. Some residents of the border town of Venlo left their homes, but returned today when restrictions were partly lifted.

On their side German soldiers pushed anti-tank barricades across roads leading to the Netherlands border.

On both sides of the Belgian-German border troops were seen felling hundreds of trees to clear lines of fire.

The Belgian press echoed official assertions that the defense forces were in such an advanced state of preparedness that further measures were unnecessary. The semi-official Belga News Agency said that, while soldiers now on leave had not been recalled, no new leaves would be granted.

The Netherlands stepped up defense precautions by canceling practically all leaves for the armed services, and by ordering all lights kept on night and day to distinguish the country from blacked-out belligerents. Armed guards were posted at all public buildings.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Two

The little hunting lodge to which they came was damp and broken down. A heavy odor of rats and dust swept out to meet them, as Jean forced open the door. Pierre did not want to enter in the darkness, but Jean was insistent.

"We must wait and see what will happen. It may be that the cooler heads in the village will interfere. I cannot believe that everyone is of this rogue Bordon's mind."

"May we not have a light?" Pierre asked. "Surely no one will come here. It has not been used for years, since my father was a young man."

"No," said Jean "one cannot tell who may pass through the woods on a night like this."

"Then let us talk," said the boy. "I cannot sit here waiting and thinking."

"Talk low," replied the old man. "May I sit beside you? I am tired with all these events."

Pierre made room for Jean on the old rat-eaten blankets that the servant had found in a chest and spread neatly on a bench running along the wall facing the windows, through which they saw only darkness dotted by moonlight that shook as the leaves stirred in the breeze.

Jean Explains

"My father," Pierre said, after a pause. "What had he done that they should have turned against him like this, Jean?"

"He had the misfortune to be born a gentleman," said the other grimly. "It seems it has become a crime in these days."

The old valet was silent for a while.

"Your father," he said at last gently, "was seldom on his estate, as you know, Master Pierre. He needed all the money he could get to keep up his position at Court. The agents here were often hard on the people in collecting the rents. No money went back into repairing the ditches, mending the roofs or keeping up the stock. It all went to Paris. Still, it was perhaps not so much your father they hated. It is their own poverty and diet and ignorance. Suddenly it seems to them the fault of the chateau, and all who belong to it."

The boy sat in silence, with the moonlight and the leaf-shadows across his white face and unseeing eyes. He seemed to be thinking, and for a while there was silence except for the light scraping of a branch against the sagging roof.

"Jean," he asked at last hesitantly, "was my father ashamed of me? I have often wondered."

The man made a low exclamation of surprise.

"Ashamed?" he asked. "What curious ideas you keep shut up in your head, Master Pierre! Because he did not take you to Paris? or come here more often to see you? But that is the custom of the gentlemen. It cost all that the rents could bring to keep him at court, and here he was naturally bored. When you had come of age you would have seen! Then he would have taken you with him everywhere."

Two at the Window

"And we should have been friends," said the other almost to himself. Suddenly he put his head on his companion's shoulder and sobbed, "I can never know him now."

"No," answered the old man in a voice that also shook with grief, "the old days are gone."

Again there was silence. Something ran across the roof. Something knocked against the pane, and brought their eyes back to the window.

"Look!" exclaimed Pierre. "What is that?"

Jean looked for a long time.

"They are burning the house," he said, and then cried out with sudden passion, "Oh! the scoundrels! the rogues!"

Pierre said nothing, but watched the column of smoke rolling and unrolling its great convolutions across the moonlit sky. Even where they sat they could hear the distant crackling of the flames, and a cock, wakened by the light, began crowing from some barnyard, a lovely triumphant sound, which was caught up and answered from near and far.

Soon the fire, emboldened, shot up in tongues among the smoke, which now coiled like a dragon above its lair, and now rose up in a revolving pillar, beautiful and terrible.

The two at the lodge had gained their feet and stood pressed in silence against the window watching. The sight held them, unable to look away.

"There go the pigeons," murmured Jean. The birds were wheeling about the sky, in and out of the smoke. There were hundreds of them, frightened from the great dovecot that stood near the barns. Perhaps someone had set a torch to it, for certainly the manor pigeons were hated, since they could not be killed when they flew down to eat the farmers' grain. Now they seemed a symbol of everything beautiful and long-protected, suddenly defenseless.

Jean glanced at the boy beside him. He should do something, he knew. This was no place for his young master. But the events of the day had exhausted him. To escape from the chateau, to take shelter in the old lodge—so far he had been able to plan, thinking that surely something must happen to check this terrible forward-rush of events. But nothing had happened. He must do more and do it immediately, but in his exhaustion he could reach no decision.

The Story So Far

Pierre, awakened by his valet, Jean, was fleeing by night from the old chateau in which he had always lived, because the peasants, in the upturn of the French Revolution, were marching upon it. In the shadows of walls and hedges they walked, while a brilliant moon illuminated the chateau and its grounds. At length, they reached the shelter of the deer park and plunged deeper and deeper into the woods.

"This is no St. John's Day Fire to be gaped at all evening," said a woman's voice behind them. 'They'll be hunting for the boy soon, Jean Valet. The first place they'll come is here."

Strange Marie

The two turned about with a start. They knew that wild tone. It was Strange Marie, who lived alone in the stone hut of the old pagans on the bare moors, and wandered where she willed by day or by night, with a crow on her shoulder and the moor wind in her skirts. She had a terrifying gift of running backwards without stumbling, a knife in each hand, as fast as a man could run. Occasionally when angered she pursued someone, freezing him with terror. The boys herding cattle looked often over their shoulders, dreading her sudden passing. And even in the village the people became silent when she came near, and let her have whatever she chose to take, whether it was a loaf of bread cooling on a sill, or an old dress drying on the grass.

Only the priest and Pierre were not afraid of her. Sometimes, riding on his pony, the boy had met her and stopped to talk with her. Once she had taken him to her den in the house of the ancients, more like a fox-hole than a human habitation, but clean enough with its floor of fine gravel between the upright slabs of stone, under a roof of stone covered with earth with a little fire on the hearth, whose smoke trickled up among the roots of the furze overhead.

She had given him black cherries that day picked from the hedges, of the kind the village people would never touch because, they said, from them the crown of thorns had been made. Their blackness was the mark of their guilt, the people thought, but Marie gave them to the boy in a wooden bowl, and poured over it cream from a jug that stood cooling in the shadows.

"The cows like my milking as well as any other," she said, looking at him with a grin. "He who has nothing, has everything."

Pierre remembered that saying now.

A Quick Disguise

It was soon easier to see objects in the little hunting lodge. The cool broken pallor of the moon had been replaced by a smoky rose light which wavered blindly up and down the rotting walls, and shone on Strange Marie's sardonic face.

"Still the little gentleman!" she exclaimed. "How do you expect to get him a mile along the roads like that, Jean Valet?"

Without waiting for an answer she took a bundle from her arm and brought from it a torn shirt, shapeless trousers and worn shoes with wooden soles.

"Quick!" she said, "if they don't fit, all the better. No, don't shrink from the dirty cloth, My Master. In dirt lies your only hope tonight."

When Jean had helped him to change, she tossed the man some peasant clothes for himself, while she brought out a pair of dull scissors, and began hacking and cutting at Pierre's hair which fell to his shoulders. He permitted her to work without protest, some quality in him of seeing things as they were, recognized Marie's wisdom. Her next action, however, forced him to rebel. From her almost empty bundle, she now brought forth a soiled white cloth and a jar filled with some salve whose coarse odor filled the room. This she smeared liberally on the cloth and began to wind it about Pierre's neck.

"No, Marie," he said starting back. "I can't stand that dreadful smell always under my nose."

(To be continued next Thursday)

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Photograph through courtesy of the Wallace Collection, London

Fragonard Paints His Fair-Haired Child

Artists' Children Series

Pictures collected and stories written by Marjorie C. Murphy

"Good-bye, Papa Frago!"

Fragonard looks up from his painting and sees his small son, Alexandre-Evariste, in the studio doorway. He is smiling and waving his hand.

"Where are you going, mon petit, on this bright and sunny morning?" asks his father.

And the little boy answers, "To walk in the Tuilleries Gardens with Maman and Rosalie, Papa."

"No, my little one, stay with me. I am tired of painting make-believe shepherdesses for wealthy Countesses." And he looks up at the great canvas on which he has been working for many weeks. "Today I want to paint my own little boy, with his yellow suit, and his straw-colored hat, and his golden hair. All in gold I'll paint my Mo'sieur Fanfan!"

So off go Maman Anne-Marie and sister Rosalie without him. He can hear their footsteps echo down the long galleries of the Louvre. For King Louis the Sixteenth has granted Honore Fragonard a studio and an apartment in that grand old Palace, and it is there that they have their home in those gay years of the eighteenth century.

But the little boy is happy to give up a day, even a day of springtime in Paris, to spend in the studio with his father. For he is a lively and a loving father and the two are great friends. And as Alexandre-Evariste poses, his father tells him tales of his own childhood, when he was a little boy in Grasse, that town of flowers and perfumes. He still loves flowers and he fills the boy's arms with them. Some are pink like his cheeks and some are blue like his eyes and like the ribbons on his round summer hat.

Yet for all his talking, Fragonard is painting very rapidly. Now the golden head is finished, the jacket is sketched in, and he can finish the background tomorrow. But there are still the hands.

"How hard to paint hands when little fingers are never, never still," says the painter, half aloud.

"Paint me as Pierrot, Papa! He never shows his hands. Paint me comme ça!" He pulls his little hands up into the sleeves of his jacket and waves the empty cuffs. And the artist father and his little son both laugh as they finish the picture in just that very way! "Portrait of a Boy as Pierrot" it is called, but is sometimes known as "The Fair-Haired Child."

A Bouquet of Prizes

By Peter White

Now comes our announcement of awards in the Peter White Contest for the first quarter of this year. We received some fine essays during January, February and March, but we should like to see lots more of our girl and boy readers of this page taking part in the Contest.

Those of you who are still planning to write for the Contest "sometime" should start now. Surely there have been some fine stories and other features on the pages during the past few months that you would like to write about. Get your papers written and mail them in to us, so that you will have a chance at some of the good books that will be awarded at the end of June.

The awards this time go to: Jean Parker, "Runaway 'Prentice," by England, for a paper on "The Tory Tea Cup," by Elizabeth Coatsworth; Ruth Johnstone, 12, of Hollis, Long Island, New York; for a paper on a book that she saw reviewed on this page—"The Singing Tree," by Kate Seredy; Dorothy Weihrauch, 16, of Toledo, Ohio, for comments on "Frost Stalks the Bog," by Nora Burglon; and Gladys Flyberg, 12, of Amidon, North Dakota, for a manuscript on "Adrift in the Forest," by Agnes Akin Atkinson.

Their prizes are: for Jean Parker, "Runaway 'Prentice," by Ethel Parton, a fine story of life in the old New England town of Newburyport during the early nineteenth century and of young Jeffrey Datcham, who ran away from his apprenticeship to a crotchety saddler and harness maker; for Ruth Johnstone, "Three Tunes for a Flute," by Rose McLaughlin Sackett, a colorful tale that will introduce her to another foreign land—Ireland; for Dorothy Weihrauch, "Drina, England's Young Victoria," by Marion W. Flexner, a fine tale of the childhood and girlhood of that great English queen; and for Gladys Flyberg, "S. O. S. Geneva," by Richard Plant and Oscar Seidlin, a story of three children who lost their homes in Branca, Rumania, when the Danube River overflowed its banks and who made a pilgrimage to Geneva to ask for help for their community.

The manuscripts by the prize-winners follow:

Tory Tea Cup

Lydia, Jean and Mark became acquainted with an artist whom they found painting the country cottage which was their playhouse. She became interested in the children and made a sketch of them sitting on an old-fashioned sofa. Lydia enjoyed the experience so much that the artist invited her to pose again.

So the two became friends and, as she painted, the artist told Lydia stories of the past so that she never became tired or fidgety. One day the artist showed Lydia a tea set with black handles which, she said, had belonged to her ancestors who remained Tories during and after the War of Independence. They had purchased a mourning tea set to show their loyalty to George III.

Lydia was both amused and touched by this anecdote, and was overjoyed when the artist presented her with a Tory Tea Cup as a reward for sitting so patiently.

The story fascinated me, it was so quite sincerely expressed. The gentle flow of the plot to a pleasing but not over-dramatic climax in keeping with the background of country life and the mingling of past and present gave opportunity for splendid characterization.

We see a word-picture of three children, a sturdy little boy of placid temperament, without a care in the world; a tall, graceful girl, restive and alive to all going on around her; and Lydia, a far-away look in her dark dreamy eyes. In her, the artist found a kindred spirit and it was natural that friendship between the two should grow, for it sprang from their common love of beauty and romance of past ages. Something of the beauty they loved is expressed by the author of "The Tory Tea Cup."

Jean Parker

On a Hungarian Ranch

I enjoyed "The Singing Tree," by Kate Seredy, because of the historical background and the colorful picture it gives of Hungary before the World War.

Life was gay and carefree for Kate and her cousin Jancsi on the Good Master's ranch in Hungary about 1914. All the village turned out for a festival, wedding or country dance. Lily, an impertinent miss, visited the ranch for a while, and the cousins found that she wasn't half as bad as she had appeared at first. Jancsi was given a herd of horses to be his own and no one was happier than he.

Then came the Great War, chasing the joy from mothers' and wives' faces, leaving only lines of worry and fear for loved ones. One day a dreaded pink card found its way into the sun-drenched farm, calling Jancsi's father to the war. For two eventful years, Jancsi was the Master of the Nagy ranch which became a haven of peace for relatives, prisoners and refugees.

Jancsi, Kate, and Mother Nagy held this small world together until Marton Nagy came back from the war, bringing peace to the Nagy Homestead which had become like a tree where friends and foes of the bird world roosted peacefully together and with the first sun beams sang a new song to the dawn.

This beautiful story is of interest to children of all ages because it gives them a glimpse of life on the Hungarian plains.

Ruth Johnstone

The essays of the two other winners will be published on this page next week.

Answer to Word Triangle

I
in
sin
sing
sting
string
staring
starling
startling

Monkey Kindness

By Laura Benét

(A True Story)

A widow in Germany, many years ago, owned a little monkey. A sailor friend had brought him from a jungle a long way off. At first the monkey was very wild. He missed the big, roomy forest and his mate. He did not understand why he was shut up in a small house all the time. When he grew tamer his mistress was at last able to let him out of his cage. She named him Otto or Ottochen which means "little Otto." He enjoyed skipping about her sitting room, touching the plants on the window sill, hearing the canary whistle and sing.

Otto noticed everything—the mottoes on the walls, the clean white curtains and his mistress's lace cap. But what he noticed most of all was that there was a special picture in a frame. His mistress often lifted it from the dresser. When she lifted it down she kissed it and a smile came over her face. Poor Otto was puzzled. What was it that made her smile? He put his little paw up to her cheek to see if the smile stayed. It did. Inside his monkey heart was glad, too.

Otto's Sewing

Widow Bremeler was lonely even with her pets and her plants. One day Otto saw her pull out something from a corner. It was a little wooden stool with a soft worked cover.

"This is yours to sit on, Ottochen," she said in a gentle voice. The monkey touched the bright red and blue and green threads in the cushion. Then he scrambled up on it. He felt quite grand. Now he was a person; he had his own seat. His mistress was making a patchwork quilt. Seated snugly at her feet, Otto loved to let the gaily colored squares run through his little brown fingers.

After awhile, his dear mistress spoke to him again: "Here is your sewing, Ottochen," she said. A shining sharp something with a long piece of thread dangling from it was placed in his tiny fist. She showed him how to put the needle through the green cloth, and he learned very fast to do monkey sewing!

Otto monkey sewed hard and furiously. Soon the thread came to an end. He reached up with his brown paw for the thing that went clip-clip, lying in the widow's lap. Oh, how heavy it was, much heavier than a nut. He could not lift it. Gently he touched his mistress's hand and lifted up his patch to have the thread snipped off.

So, for hour after hour, Otto and Otto's mistress were happy and busy at their work. The widow found she had to give her monkey helper very long threads for sewing. He came to the end of each one so quickly.

The Postman Knocks

After several days of quilting, the monkey noticed something else. A square white thing that the postman brought every week had not come for a long time. Days passed, a week. Still it did not come. Otto's mistress did not sing gay little songs any more. Her busy hands dropped quiet in her lap. She looked sober and far away. Otto monkey rested his chin on his right paw and thought and thought. What could he do to help her? Then he remembered the picture on the dresser.

The widow nodded a little, then she fell asleep. Otto climbed up the curtain as deftly as a cat would climb a tree. He reached the tall pine dresser. He took down the precious picture of a little boy, holding out his arms and laughing. Carefully the monkey edged down from the high place without dropping it. On those nimble paws that had served him so well in the jungle he reached the arm of his mistress's rocker. As her eyes slowly opened he put the picture right in front of her. When she saw her son's child face the monkey's mistress began to laugh merrily and clap her hands. The monkey grinned too and gave little chucklings and touched her softly.

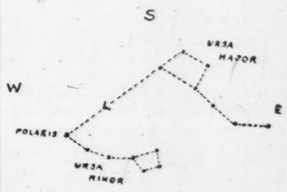
At that very minute the postman knocked on the front door. A white thing was thrust under the sill. Otto ran swiftly and picked it up. He carried it to the rocking chair. There was a cry of joy from his mistress. Her son's long-looked-for letter had come! Then the whole household rejoiced—the canary in the cage, the widow in her chair and Otto monkey who danced a Highland fling!

March of the Stars

By Astrophel

The night sky is not a mere jumble of pin-pricks of light. It is a whole universe shining against a curtain of black, and this universe, furthermore, is laid out in visible order. If you study the stars you can see this order. The stars fall into certain groups, called constellations, and these groups are fixed.

The constellations move but the stars remain in order. Thus, while the sky is ever changing as the different constellations move into view then drop away again, a map can be made of the sky. Or you can learn to find your way about during winter or summer and pick out individual stars like way stations, saying, "There is Aldebaran," or "There is Vega."



The dippers will appear like this about April 15 at 8 p. m.

It is all a fascinating game. It enlarges your known world a million times or so. To help you play that game is the purpose of this column. Do not worry if you have no telescope. If you have a pair of opera glasses, use them. If you have no opera glasses, use your naked eyes, all observations will be concerned with naked-eye stars.

Concerning Polaris

In the northern sky, there is a star that stands almost directly above the North Pole. This star is called the North Star, or Polaris. Polaris is important because, for us, it marks the center of our night sky. It stands above the North Pole, and, because the earth revolves on an axis of which the North Pole is one end, all of the other stars that are visible to us in the northern hemisphere appear to swing in a circle around that one star. If a star is close to Polaris it appears to make a small circle, if it is some distance from Polaris its circle seems a larger one.

To observe this movement clearly, one should choose a star, or group of stars, that are close to the North Star. There are two such constellations that are easily recognized. They are Ursa Major, better known as the "Big Dipper," and Ursa Minor, the "Little Dipper."

Two Dippers

For observation: locate first the Big Dipper, or Ursa Major. Study the illustration published with this article, then, by turning it upside down and holding it overhead with the north—or bottom—toward the north, look for its counterpart in the sky. You will find the big dipper at about eight o'clock in the evening in April upside down.

To find Ursa Minor, or the Little Dipper, use the two stars that are farthest from the handle in the dipper portion of Ursa Major, and follow them out in a straight line until the line bisects a star. That star is Polaris, the North Star. The stars you used to find it are called "the pointers."

Now follow down in a rough arc toward the east and you will locate the dipper part of Ursa Minor. The Little Dipper rotates around Polaris like the hand of a clock. It makes a complete revolution every 23 hours and 56 minutes.

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Industrial Leaders Observe 150 Years of Patent System

Models parade at dinner gowned to represent various types of American business.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—A dinner including everything from aluminum nuts to incandescent salad, featured yesterday's celebration of the American patent system, now 150 years old. Some 1,200 natural scientists, inventors, and industrialists hailed the system as "a stimulus to American civilization."

They watched a fashion parade of gowns patterned after 10 great industries,—printing, photography, communications, metals, aviation, business machines, foodstuffs, rubber, automobiles, and chemistry.

"We would have had some inventions without the Patent Act, for the instinct to create cannot be wholly suppressed," Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, told diners. "There can be no doubt, however," he added, "that the fair and equitable protections established by our patent laws have achieved the purpose of stimulating and encouraging American invention, without which we would not have seeured the vast interest we have had in this exploratory field and our world of today would be lacking in many of the important tools and products that make our civilization what it is."

Benefit to Nation

"The ever-growing list of Americans who have displayed the will to know about their world and the desire to apply that knowledge in new and useful ways," declared Conway P. Coe, United States Commissioner of Patents, "has helped to make our lives richer and freer than anyone had reason to expect 150 years ago."

Greeting the gathering were professional models dressed in costumes displaying significant industrial symbols. One young lady, for example, could have made good on a threat to eat her hat—fashioned of spaghetti. She wore a bouffant skirt encircled with a string of tin cans filled with edibles and represented the food industry.

Another typified the business girl who loves her work. She wore a full tarletan skirt covered with strips of adding-machine tape. A bouffant effect was achieved by the loops of tape covered with black and red numbers. A peacock taffeta bodice was adorned with typewriter and adding-machine keys. Her costume represented the business machine industry.

A third girl wore a skirt of diamond-shaped segments in gold, copper, grass, and aluminum paper to represent the metals industry.

First Law in 1790

Although the present Patent Office traces its origin to the Act of Congress passed in 1836, the present celebration is of the first Federal Patent Act passed by Congress on April 10, 1790. Before that, each state had its own patent laws. That Patent Act was unpopular and was repealed. Another took its place in 1793. This act provided that a patent should be granted to anyone who swore to the originality of his device and paid a $30 fee. Only citizens could receive patents. This act remained in force until 1836 when the present Patent Office was organized with the still existent rigorous and complicated system for examining all claims in order to prevent interference.

New Type Fashion Parade Staged at Patent Anniversary

When natural scientists, industrialists, and inventors gathered at a dinner in Washington April 10, marking the 150th anniversary of the patent system, they witnessed a new kind of fashion review—models being gowned to represent various types of American industry. Three of the models are shown above. The one at the left represents the food industry. Her hat is made of spaghetti, and the bouffant skirt is encircled by a string of cans filled with edibles. The metals industry is depicted in the center. The girl's skirt is made of diamond-shaped segments of gold, copper, brass, and aluminum paper. The bodice is covered with aluminum scales, while the hat is of glittery paper. On the right is the business girl. The bouffant effect of the skirt is obtained by loops of adding-machine tape covered with figures. The bodice is covered with typewriter and adding-machine keys. Hat contains more keys and tape.

New Federal Plan Offered By President

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A broad Government reorganization plan, designed to save $300,000 annually and produce "more effective service" was submitted to Congress today by President Roosevelt.

Affecting most of the executive departments and several independent agencies, the fourth reorganization plan recommended by Mr. Roosevelt projected these major revisions in the governmental setup:

1. Putting the Civil Aeronautics Authority, now an independent agency, into the structure of the Commerce Department.

Along with this change the President ordered abolition of the Air Safety Board, a CAA agency, and merger of its function of investigating airplane accidents into function of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Members of the Safety Board draw $7,500 a year. The Board now has one vacancy and two members—C. B. Allen, former New York aviation editor, and Thomas Hardin of Fort Worth, Texas, veteran airline pilot.

2. Transferring the Weather Bureau from the Agriculture Department to the Commerce Department.

3. Shifting the Food and Drug Administration from the Agriculture Department to the Federal Security Administration, except for two activities considered closely related to agriculture—involving insecticides and naval stores.

4. Transferring to the Interior Department from Agriculture those activities of the Soil Conservation Service relating to soil and moisture conservation on lands already under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department.

The transfers will become effective within 60 days unless both branches of Congress, each by a two-thirds vote, disapprove. In addition to the major shifts there were several of lesser importance, but nowhere was any mention of the controversial suggestion that the Forest Service be transferred from Agriculture to the Interior Department.

In his message submitting the plan, Mr. Roosevelt noted that the Government Reorganization Law, under which these shifts in the Government have been made, expires on Jan. 20, 1941. He urged its re-enactment "without exemptions," which excepted 21 administrative agencies from the President's reorganization powers.

Oregon Lumber Men Face Road Ban on Long Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Even though hauling of over-length logs in Oregon has become recognized as "a law by custom, if not by statute," log haulers of the State must either "get back within the law" or persuade the next session of the Legislature to change the edict.

That became apparent recently following study and conferences among leaders of the industry and Henry F. Cabell, Chairman of the Oregon State Highway Commission, in which various phases of the problem were discussed.

The present law authorizes the Commission to issue permits for all log hauling and gives it authority to grant special permits for hauling loads which transcend the legal over-all length limit of 50 feet for truck and cargo.

Special Orders

The Commission has interpreted this to authorize permits only for single hauls or special orders of piling and structural timber.

Gradually the practice has sprung up of obtaining renewals of permits every 30 days and continuing the hauling of long logs.

Logging leaders have pointed out that the statute-limited log of 40 feet does not command as high a price at the mill as those 50, 60, and 70 feet.

Proposed by the Commission in its effort to "get back within the law" is a regulation requiring the applicant for any over-length log-hauling permit to state that the logs are for a special order and are not to be resawed into shorter lengths at the mills.

Loggers Face Difficulty

It was agreed by the Commission that an amendment permitting logs already cut to be handled would be all right but further hauling, except under the proposed regulation, would be prohibited.

Fred Packwood, attorney of the Columbia Basin Loggers and other associations, and several operators have protested that in few cases would they be able to tell to what mills and for what sawing purposes long logs were destined when they hauled them to water, hence would be unable to make certification.

Although Mr. Cabell said the Commission recognized that log haulers have a good accident record and that hauling of long logs does not necessarily mean greater weight and road wear, he pointed out the Commission is bound by the law as set up at present.

"We are bound to rely on your industry to get the next Legislature to clear this up for both of us," he declared.

Phonograph Last Refuge of Pure Swing

Review of Recordings

Swing is over, say the advocates of the "smooth" or "commercial" style of popular music. Insofar as wide public acceptance of swing is concerned they are probably right. What has actually happened, however, is that swing and jive have gone back to the places they came from to the musicians' informal sessions, to the "juke boxes" (pay phonographs), to college dormitory disk collections, or to whatever sanctums the "cats" and "swingeroos" have elected to pursue their art.

So, except for warmer radio dance orchestra sessions in the "wee sma" hours, the phonograph, for all practical purposes, remains today the only medium where one may hear genuine swing.

'Chicago Jazz'

Decca has now come out with an album of "Chicago Jazz," the powerful driving rhythm evolved in the twenties by white musicians from the style of Negro bands that came from New Orleans. Modern advocates of Chicago style are Goodman, Krupa, and their adherents, but this album has been made by the bands that developed the style when Goodman and Krupa were in knee pants. Many of these players are still in the band business and some were brought out of retirement to make the album.

One group headed by Eddie Condon has made "Friar's Point Shuffle" and "Nobody's Sweetheart" on one disk, and "There'll Be Some Changes Made" and "Someday Sweetheart" on another record. Jimmie McPartland, with his brother Eddie, and his gang were brought out of retirement to do "China Boy" and "Jazz Me Blues," also "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise" and "Sugar." Finally, George Wettling and his Chicago Rhythm Kings made "Bugle Call Rag," "I Wish I Could Shimmy Like My Sister Kate," "I Found a New Baby" and "The Darktown Strutters' Ball."

The Condon and Wettling selections come off best because the bands are still in business, although in "Jazz Me Blues" and "World Is Waiting" the McPartlands hit their stride. For those who are making a historical collection of jazz, this album is a "must."

Swing Argument

To give point to the assertion that the "anti-commercial" style is still popular Decca also has issues of Bob Crosby's Bob Cats in "A Vous Tout De Vey a Vous," with "Mama's Gone, Goodbye," "You Oughta Hang Your Heart in Shame," with "So Far, So Good," and "Jazz Me Blues." with "Do You Ever Think of Me?" Erskine Butterfield and his Blue Boys, an outfit familiar to the radio, swing in medium tempo "Tuxedo Junction" with "Salt Butter" and "Darn That Dream," with "Inconvenience." Ted Weems and his orchestra dust off, for Decca, two more oldies, "There'll Be Some Changes Made" and "Moonlight."

By making up bands of selected players that will probably never will be heard outside a recording studio, U. S. Record, in its Varsity label, has good platters by Frank Trumbauer of "Honky Tonk Train Blues" and "Little Rock Getaway," presenting good keyboard work by Rene Faure, also "Walkin' the Dog," slow style, on one platter, and "Jimtown Blues," on another Varsity disk. Sonny Dunham's spectacular trumpet is heard in four Varsity dustoffs, "Blue Skies" and "Memories of You," easy style, and "Little White Lies" and "Dark Eyes," hot style.

Duke Ellington is heard in oldtime style, new Victor platters, a casual "Jack the Bear" and "Morning Glory" in reminiscent manner. There are current smooth tunes by Tommy Dorsey, Larry Clinton and Leo Reisman. In the Bluebird labels Glenn Miller takes all the credit with six current tunes. Wilmoth Houdini, calypso specialist, is heard in "Mama, Call the Fire Brigade" and "Cousin, Cousin." Earl "Father" Hines on a Story-tone electric piano, is heard in a Bluebird disk of "Body and Soul," easy style, and a surrealist title on the reverse side, though it is questionable whether the electrically amplified piano sounds as well on disks as the natural tone.

Notable Groups

Notable Decca albums are two groups of George Gershwin's songs by popular song artists. Hildegarde reminiscing in some favorite Rodgers and Hart numbers, a group of Brahms's Hungarian Dances, by Harry Horlick's Orchestra, and harpsichord music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Alice Ehlers.

U. S. Record's Royale label offers Alfred Mirovitch, pianist, in unusual selections from Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," Anita Louise of the movies in four familiar songs played on the harp, and Albert Stoessel's "Suite Antique," for two violins and chamber orchestra, in best traditional seventeenth century style.

Court Bill Defeated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House on April 9 defeated a bill to provide for removal of Federal judges by a three-judge special court for violation of the "good behavior" clause of the Constitution. The vote was 236 to 104. At present, judges can be removed only through congressional impeachment proceedings.

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Opening Pitcher for Bees Should Be Settled Today—Jumbo Star From Carolina

Bill Posedel Is Stengel's Logical Starter Tuesday

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the new Bees pull back the curtains on another National League season here Tuesday, with the Brooklyn Dodgers in the rival Hive dugout, Sailor Bill Posedel will be on the mound for Casey Stengel. The Boston manager and his team were still in Washington today for the concluding game of their Senatorial series, and, of course, could not be queried on the subject. But as the Sailor went nine innings yesterday at Griffith Stadium and has five days to rest before the Dodger opener, Stengel will more than likely give him the ball.

Sailor Deserving

Posedel deserves the honor of working the inaugural. He was the team's No. 1 hurler last season, after coming here in a trade with Brooklyn, and he worked hard at the Bradenton training camp this spring. The Sailor was not one of the first Bees to sign a 1940 contract, but when he did report to Stengel at the Manatee River Hotel, he hustled as if he meant to make this his biggest year.

At Washington yesterday, Posedel was not at his best, as the nine bases on balls in the box score reveal. But there is a suspicion that Bill was thinking more about his condition for that opener here, than he was about beating the Senators. He yielded only six hits. By throwing easily over the week end and again on Monday, he should be ready for the Dodgers.

Pitching Better

Stengel's pitching has run hot and cold this spring, but the guessing is that it will be slightly better than it was in 1939. During the winter Casey picked up Bill Swift, Jim Tobin and Dick Coffman. At the December meetings and later, several National League managers and coaches told him that not one of the three would be worth a broken bat this season. However, through the training adventure at the Bradenton fair grounds, Bill, Jim, and Dick knocked Casey's hat off by the manner in which they stopped the hitters.

Tobin in particular has been a pleasant surprise. He was scheduled to go nine innings at Griffith Stadium this afternoon, and if he stands the Senators on their collective heads, there is a chance that Stengel may take the ball away from Posedel and give it to the former Pirate on Tuesday. At least, Tobin will be a regular starter until further notice and will follow Posedel, if he does not precede him.

Swift Experienced

Stengel was still undecided about Swift when we left the Bees. Bill will probably get starting assignments in spots and earn the rest of his pay in the bull pen. When last tried, he did not look as if he could go nine innings and win. But experience may give him an edge on several other members of the staff. Dick Coffman is strictly a bull pen artist and should save a dozen or more games for Casey this year. He was great in the South and against good clubs.

Two others who Stengel would like to start are Joe Sullivan and Mike Strincevich. Sullivan was in and out of the bull pen in '39, but was not too impressive over the route. His knuckle ball was working beautifully in the Grapefruit League, however, a fact which should win him a few early starts in the North. Strincevich is a young side-arm right-hander, strong and with enough minor league experience to deliver winning ball up here.

Two Disappointments

Lou Fette and Dick Errickson should figure somewhere in the picture, but their work was so disappointing in the South, the Bees are now listening to trade offers for both. Fette seemed to have lost his "stuff," and Errickson looked as if he didn't care. It may be that Lou has been pitching long enough, but Dick's trouble must be in his head. He is too young and strong to be losing his grip on the ball.

Don French and Al Piechota, the two double-A pitchers from the American Association, were unable to parade before Stengel in the deep South, so their fate is still unknown. Of the younger members, Tom Earley, Frank Lamanna and Al Javery have stood out, although the last two may spend more of the approaching season somewhere in the minors. George Barnicle and Joe Callahan are getting their chance because of the assortment they showed Stengel near the close of '39.

* * *

With the Hive outfield still in bad shape, Secretary John Quinn, in the absence of his dad, met with Eddie Collins of the Red Sox yesterday and the two decided to play both games of the week-end City Series at Fenway Park. This should be welcome news to a majority of fans, who prefer Fenway to the Hive.

* * *

The Bees are not in an enviable spot. For paying customers, they must compete with the stronger and more colorful Red Sox, who play in a newer and more comfortable park, which is located in a more convenient spot. A sizable number of fans do not patronize the Bees because they dislike the Hive and its location. However, there seems little hope that Tom Yawkey will throw the doors of Fenway open to the National League, this year or any other.

College Presidents Called For Improvement of Sports

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The nearest solution to the problem of college sports regulation seems to have been reached by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in its recent meeting in Chicago.

And yet this solution, or rather this method of solution proposed, is radical. It appears so radical, in fact, that several posts of importance including that of athletic director, will be flirting with loss of importance and possibly disappearance. Most athletic directors like to carry on with as little notice from the college authorities as possible.

The N. C. A. A., with some 350 institutions in line, has a move that aims beyond the athletic director or his counter-part, where athletic directors are not in vogue, and goes direct to the college president. Each member college will have its president queried as to whether he will vouch for athletics at his institution in writing.

Now college presidents are likely to be very serious people. They are not likely to sign away the condition of their college athletics without a rather thorough investigation. And that investigation is something that might cause controlling athletic bodies to squirm uncomfortably.

If replies are not forthcoming from the presidents vouching that "all is well," the failure of such a reply to arrive will automatically drop that organization from the N. C. A. A. and strange to say, the N. C. A. A. expects to lose possible 100 or more before the presidents are approached.

Should the college president wink understandingly at athletics of his institution while knowing that they are not above board, he endangers not only his own reputation, but that of the institution as well. There may be some presidents who are not too concerned about the athletics, but there are a great many more who, before signing any papers, will poke their inquiring finger pretty deep and many coaches, alumni and directors are going to be uncomfortable.

The result of this noble experiment should be one of interest and if the movement should roll in a publicized manner, there should be plenty of action. If the athletic directors etc. are no longer considered sufficient to answer to a body such as the N. C. A. A., then the athletic director will no longer be so important and a new name will need to be devised for that post.

Sports play a small part in the average activity of big college presidents, but when the average big college president is to vouch for sports personally, those sports are going to be pretty much above board you may be sure.

Asheville Golf

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 11 (AP)—Slender Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., had a one stroke lead over Jean Bauer, the Providence, R. I., medalist, today at the start of the third 18 holes of the Land of the Sky invitational golf tournament for women.

Midway in the 72-hole medal-play affair, Miss Cothran had a 166, made possible by her 81 yesterday. Miss Bauer had putting trouble and took an 84 for a total of 167.

Helen Detweiler of Washington was in third place with 175 and Mrs. Ben T. Parks of Charlotte was fourth with 177.

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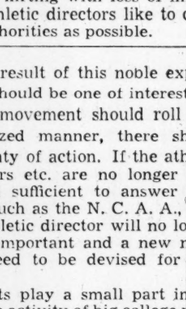

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Red Sox Trio Ready for Yankees

Left to Right: Ted Williams, Roger Cramer and Dominic Di Maggio

This new Red Sox outfield, with Williams shifted to left and brilliant young Di Maggio in right, should be one of the best in the American League this season. Di Mag, a big league player defensively before he ever reached the Sox, will cover the vast right-field space like a blanket. Cramer seems to be playing better ball since the arrival of Dominic, and Williams was a sensation everywhere he went in the South. He is a much improved player over last year.

Joe Cronin Thinks Red Sox Better at Four Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11—Among the Red Sox players, the feeling is that they are a better team returning to Boston than they were leaving the city last fall. Tomorrow the Red Sox will sneak in a quick look at Fenway Park, then leave for Worcester to play Holy Cross in an exhibition game. The question of whether or not the Red Sox are a better team than last year will be decided only in the months to come.

"We're better, I think," said Manager Joe Cronin today, "because Ted Williams and Jim Tabor are better, because Dom Di Maggio will be a better player than Joe Vosmik was last year, and because our pitching is improved."

Williams and Tabor

There is no doubt that Williams and Tabor have been much better players than they were last spring. Williams has hit more consistently, and his fielding has improved by about 50 per cent. More serious than he was in his first season, Tabor's keener physical condition is reflected in his playing.

The Red Sox are satisfied to have Di Maggio in their line-up instead of Vosmik. They know they will be stronger defensively; they hope they will be as strong offensively. No one on the Red Sox except Ted Williams is predicting that Di Maggio will hit over .300 his first season.

Takes An Optimist

It takes an optimist to see any great improvement in Red Sox pitching. It is safe to admit that the Red Sox staff has possibilities. This is true each spring when the Red Sox return to Boston. The staff always has possibilities. Not yet, however, have the possibilities been fully realized.

The pitcher who has given Cronin his greatest satisfaction is Emerson Dickman. Last year a fine relief hurler, the 25-year-old right-hander now must be considered as a starting pitcher. Only Lefty Grove outranks him.

Denny Galehouse has shown some improvement, and Jim Bagby and Woody Rich seem to be ready for comebacks. Best of the youngsters is Mickey Harris, southpaw with good stuff and a lot of courage. Herb Hash and Bill Butland, heralded rookies from Minneapolis, have been disappointments.

Desautels Improved

The failure of George Lacy to win the No. 1 catching job dashed a slim hope, but some compensation in this department is Gene Desautels's improved condition. Marvin Owen adds to the club's reserve strength, but the chief bulwarks of the Red Sox, as last season, seem to be Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams, Joe Cronin, and Lefty Grove.

Doc Cramer has been hustling more since Dom Di Maggio hove onto the scene. Di Maggio probably will be the regular centerfielder for the Sox ultimately, but Cramer may last a few more seasons. . . Jimmy Foxx has hit most of his home runs this spring to right-center field. Perhaps he intends to take advantage of the Fenway Park alterations.

"I'm a 2-1 better hitter than I was last spring, and I'm even better than that as a fielder," says Ted Williams . . . Paul Derringer of the Reds said he was glad to see the last of Williams. "I hope you make the club," he told the Kid . . . Jim Bagby says that his fast ball this spring is better than it ever has been, and that he will use it instead of the slow stuff which was hammered hard last season.

Stein Features Bowling Events

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—Maxie Stein, holder of the American Bowling Congress All-Events record, tops the list of bowlers scheduled to compete today in the Marathon pin classic.

Stein, rolling tonight in the team event with the Warner Brothers five of Hollywood, Calif., chalked up a total of 2,070—an average of 230 per game for nine games—ni the New York tournament three years ago.

Firing at the maples yesterday failed to dislodge any of the first five in each event, and only two changes were recorded in the high 10 standings. The H. & K. Conklin Motor Freight team of Toledo, Ohio, hit 2,922 for a sixth-place tie in the five-man event and William and Carl Subjeck, Olean, N. Y., brothers, carded 1,276 for eighth place in the doubles.

Senators Again

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Washington Senators got only six hits off Bill Posedel yesterday, but combined with nine bases on balls they added up to a 4-to-3 victory over the Boston Bees of the National League.

It was Washington's fourth straight exhibition victory over the Bees and their first game of the year on the home grounds.

Boston jumped into a 3-to-0 lead in the second, but the Senators pulled abreast in the sixth and won the tilt in the 8th when Gerry Walker sent Jimmy Wasdell home with his third hit. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0
Washington (A)	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	x	4	6	2

Posedel and Masi; Krakauskas, Carrasquel (7) and Ferrell.

Sears Cup June 7-8

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The women's Sears Cup tennis matches will be played at the Germantown Cricket Club June 7 and 8. Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., will be asked to captain the middle states team, which will compete against teams from New England, Eastern and middle Atlantic sections.

Stanley Cup Teams Again Play Tonight

TORONTO, April 11 (AP)—If the Maple Leafs subdue the New York Rangers again tonight in the fifth game of their National Hockey League play-offs just about everybody ought to be willing to concede them the Stanley Cup.

During the regular season the Leafs were beaten only three times on their home ice. This was about the only encouragement the Toronto team and fans had after the Rangers took the first two games in impressive fashion in New York.

But the mighty Blue Shirts, whose boss blithely predicted at the start of the series that New York would win in six games, have lost two in a row. And from the way they lost them they might go on losing.

Lester Patrick, manager of the Rangers and author of the six-game prediction, admitted today: "We are up against a pretty difficult situation playing the rest of the series on Toronto's ice. The Leafs are an excellent team at home and their showings Saturday and Tuesday nights have given them a degree of confidence that may be hard to overcome."

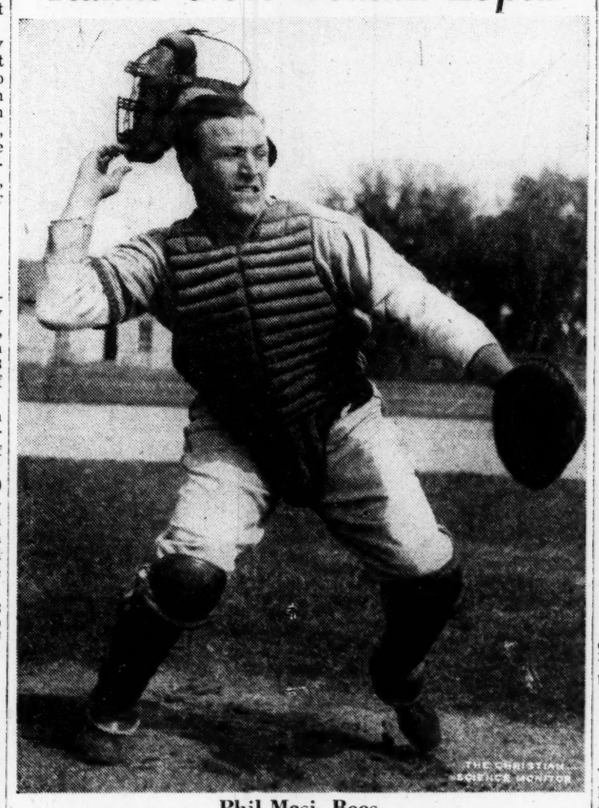
There was some question whether the Rangers would regain the services of Alex Shibicky for tonight's clash. He worked out with the team yesterday, but obviously was still bothered by his ankle and the Rangers were ready to make use of young Stan Smith of their Philadelphia farm.

Bees' Farm Triumphs

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 11 (AP)—Three hurlers held the Detroit Tigers to four hits yesterday as Evansville, Three-I League farm club of the Boston Bees, scored a 7-to-5 victory in an exhibition game here.

Trailing, 4 to 3, as the result of four errors, Evansville rallied in the sixth inning to score four runs. Paul (Dizzy) Trout and Archie McKain, the Tiger hurlers, yielded 14 blows.

Ranks Close Behind Lopez



Phil Masi, Bees

This hard-working Chicago boy, who was an unknown when he first reported to the Bees at Bradenton last spring, stands ready and capable of catching the club's opening game Tuesday against the Brooklyn Dodgers, if Al Lopez has not fully recovered from his injury.

Marathon In Soccer Will Resume Here

Carrying on the longest-extended battle in the history of American soccer competition, Fall River's Firestone F. C. and the Lusitania Recreative S. C., of East Cambridge, are scheduled to clash at Lusitania Stadium, East Cambridge, this Sunday afternoon. They will be continuing, to a decision, if possible, the play-offs for the New England title in the eastern semifinals of the National Amateur Challenge Cup competition of the United States Football Association.

Already their efforts to determine superiority have resulted in seven and one half hours of bitter battling—and they are still deadlocked, all three overtime contests having resulted in tied scores. On each of three successive Sundays, alternating between their respective fields, they have struggled two and one half hours to no verdict.

The initial match, at Ponta Delgada Stadium, North Tiverton, R. I., Fall River suburb, ended in a 3-3 draw. The replay, at East Cambridge went to a 1-1 conclusion when a full 150 minutes had been run through. In the second replay, again at North Tiverton, last Sunday, they went to another 3-3 deadlock, further extra time being impossible owing to the 6 o'clock sports curfew law in Rhode Island.

U. S. F. A. officials, a mite embarrassed by the prolongation of the long argument over which team shall go into the Eastern final, against the Hosiery Local S. C., of Philadelphia, for the amateur crown, have directed that Sunday's fourth test be played to a conclusion, if possible, and to that end have ordered an early start, with a 2:30 p. m. kick-off.

Phil Fox, crack New York referee who proved so highly satisfactory to club officials and spectators last week, has again been appointed to officiate.

Conditions Good For Silver Skis Is Report Today

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, Wash., April 11 (AP)—Downhill ski racers from New England and the Far West report favorable conditions on Mount Rainier's steep slopes for Saturday's running of the colorful Silver Skis race.

One of the first to take a trial run over the 3.16-mile course, which drops 4,800 feet from the 10,000-foot starting point, was Toni Matt of Conway, N. H., winner of last year's national downhill championship.

The 50 entries in the event include William Pitcher, Dartmouth University; A. C. Pierpont, Norwood, Mass., and Oscar Cyr, Harold E. Codding, Bunny Bertram, and Joe Ward, all of Woodstock, Vt.

The women's race, over a shorter course, will precede the Silver Skis event Saturday. Juniors will race Sunday.

Ward Declines Pro Grid Offer

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the Chicago Tribune, announced last night he had declined an offer to become President of the National Professional Football League at an annual salary of $25,000 for 10 years.

The invitation was extended Ward by a majority of the league's club owners. They meet in New York Friday for their annual meeting.

"I appreciate the generosity of the league magnates and the vote of confidence from the country's fastest growing professional sport," Ward said, "but my interest at present is Golden Gloves, all-star football, and other activities of my department."

Ward, 44 years old, a graduate of Notre Dame, has been connected with the Tribune for 15 years and has been its Sports Editor for 10.

Red Sox Score, 2-1

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 11 (AP)—Paul Derringer performed in mid-season fashion for the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, but the Boston Red Sox hit when it counted for a 2-1 victory.

Derringer hurled four-hit ball through six innings, but permitted Dom Di Maggio to single and Ted Williams to double in the first frame for the initial tally. Gene Thompson took over in the seventh and immediately gave up two singles and a walk, returning the winning margin.

Bill Werber scored the Red's lone run, on Ival Goodman's single in the fifth. Boston holds a 6-5 exhibition series edge. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Boston (A)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	2	7	1

Derringer, Thompson (8) and Lombardi, Baker (9); Galehouse, Dickman (5), Bagby (7) and Desautels, Peacock (9).

Dollins Advances

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 11 (AP)—Medalist Al Dollins of Covington, Va., took the first round of his bid for a second successive Mason and Dixon golf championship by eliminating Francis Oakes of Brookline, Mass., yesterday, 7 and 5.

Southern Gentleman Leads Tufts on Baseball Field

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A gentleman from the South, suh, is leading the Tufts varsity baseball team this spring, and the chances are that he will lead it pretty well.

Capt. Allen Hatch is his name, and Bennettsville, S. C., is his home. Bennettsville is a town of some 4,000 persons located in the northeastern corner of the State.

Just how Al happened to enroll at Tufts is due entirely to his father, who used to live in Taunton, Mass., liked the Medford institution, and decided that his son should come here to college—if he so desired. Al liked his father's description of the place and the courses offered, so here he is.

This soft-spoken Jumbo senior is more of a Southerner than just a South Carolinian, if that be possible. He is really a Texan, having been born in Mexia, a town which is 84 miles south of Dallas. As his ball playing began in South Carolina, though, it is from there that his odyssey is traced.

"I really started out as a second baseman," Al said yesterday, following Tufts' 12-2 win over Lowell Textile in which he worked the first four innings and gave up no hits and no runs. "That was at Latta High School, just outside Bennettesville. I got to fooling around with the ball, and when the coach found out I could throw a curve, I became a pitcher."

Most Dependable

That was when Hatch was 15 years old. Now 20, he has improved to the point where he is the most dependable hurler on Coach Ken Nash's squad, and has been for two years. As a freshman Al won three, lost two, and in his sophomore and junior years he turned in records of 2-2 and 7-4 respectively. Today, he already has one victory chalked up in the record book for the 1940 season.

Last summer Al played with the Berlin Red Sox in the Twin State League, and was the star pitcher for the team managed by Artie Johns, captain of Harvard last season. Hatch's record was nine victories as against the same number of defeats.

Chemical Engineer

Despite his liking for baseball and for pitching in particular, Al has no major league aspirations. "I would like to get an offer, of course," he said, "It would be a nice memento of college days. But I would prefer to get going in my field—chemical engineering—and I have a job already lined up in Carolina." Al hopes eventually to wind up in the production end of air-conditioning.

* * *

Al began the season in the right way yesteday. His first ball was a strike. When he took the mound, incidentally, it marked the first time he pitched from the Oval mound this spring, all other workouts having been conducted indoors. Al issued two walks in his four innings, and those were the only two Lowell Textile batsmen to reach first. None reached second.

* * *

Tufts will play Harvard at Soldiers Field, Brighton, Saturday, and Hatch may be called upon again. Al beat the Crimson twice last season, and with his one victory over Harvard his sophomore year is the only Jumbo hurler in modern history to ring up three consecutive wins over Harvard.

* * *

Coach "Ding" Dussault's track team was working out as best it could on the track which surrounds the diamond at the Oval. Ding said yesterday he expected Bill Atkinson, the Jumbos' star distance man and I. C. 4-A indoor two-mile champion, to be recovered from his foot injury in time for the first meet with Amherst at Amherst one week from Saturday.

Sports Around the Hub

Girls' Softball Gets Rolling

Practice for the girls' softball teams which will represent Boston this summer in the New England League—Olympets and Totem Pole Girls—will resume at the Garden tonight following a lay-off due to the amateur boxing championships which concluded last night. Tonight's workout will be the first of many under direction of Coach Jack Harris until the circus moves onto the Garden floor in May.

Two previous practices saw many new girls trying out for positions on the teams, the most promising of which was Maddy English of Everett, who may take a regular place in the infield of one of the two teams when the league season begins June 1.

Encouraging to Harris is the improved pitching that the girls are showing this spring. Mary Donnelly of Framingham, who impressed at times last summer, appears to be ready for a good season. A bit shy on control in previous efforts, Miss Donnelly is now finding the corners.

* * *

The scene of the New England sectional qualifying round for the U. S. open golf championship shifts this year from Winchester Country Club to Belmont Country Club in Waverly. The round will be played on May 27, with practice permitted Monday, the 20th, and Friday, the 24th. It is hoped that the weather conditions will be a little better this year than they were last, when rain drenched the course and the contestants, forcing the lowest qualifying score up to 150 for two rounds.

* * *

The Twilight Four-Ball Golf League announced its spring schedule today. Matches will begin April 25, with Weston playing at Brae Burn, Wellesley playing at Winchester, and Charles River playing at Commonwealth. Team captains this year include: James Crafts, Brae Burn; Frederick Bailey, Charles River; Harwood Knox, Commonwealth; Frank MacShefray, Wellesley; Merl Wolfard, Weston; and Alan Howard, Winchester.

* * *

Four outstanding professional experts of the game of badminton will stage a series of exhibition matches at the University Club tonight. Frank Devlin, for six years all-England champion, will meet Basil Jones, Welsh internationalist and winner of many English championships, while Kenneth Davidson, Scottish champion and famous trick-shot expert, will play Jack Brewer, Eastern States professional champion and pro at the University Club. In doubles matches, Devlin and Davidson will meet Jones and Brewer. Play will begin at 8 p. m.

* * *

The marathon soccer series between Lusitania Recreation of East Cambridge and Firestone A. C. of Fall River, which has been played to three tie games, continues at East Cambridge this Sunday at 2:30. Play will again continue until a victor is established or until darkness again halts play, in an effort to determine the New England champion and the team which has the right to meet Philadelphia Hosiery in the eastern semifinals of the national amateur soccer championship.

* * *

Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics at Boston University, announces that the Terriers' first three baseball games against Brown, Rhode Island State and Tufts, have been indefinitely postponed, due to the construction of the viaduct across the B. U. practice field at Riverside. The Terriers have yet to get outdoors to practice. The games were at Brown Saturday, R. I. at Riverside Tuesday, and at Tufts Wednesday.

* * *

The Skating Club of Boston will stage the New England indoor open speed skating championships at its rink on Soldiers Field Road, Brighton, this Sunday evening. Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, New England champion and third ranking woman speed skater in the country, will compete in the women's races. The men will compete for the Tower Trophy. In addition the club will also present a number of figure skating exhibitions, featuring Joan Tozzer, U. S. ladies' singles champion, and Bernard Fox, with whom she holds the North American pair championship. This is scheduled to be Miss Tozzer's last appearance in Boston, for following her marriage in June, she plans to live in Honolulu.

Derby Day Moved

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Yale Athletic Association officials announced last night that the traditional Derby Day Regatta on the Housatonic River had been moved up a week to May 11 when the Elis' crew would oppose Syracuse and M. I. T.

Gallagher May Try Sophomore Behind Plate

Although Coach Herb Gallagher has put most of his pre-season stress at Northeastern University on batting, he may forget about hitting temporarily for the sake of getting defensive strength behind the plate.

Jim Maguire, sophomore from Beverly, has stood out as a smooth receiver in recent practice sessions and may get the call for the starting berth against B. C. on Saturday.

Maguire was a regular catcher for the freshman nine last year and did an excellent job. He hit for close to .300 and Gallagher is not too concerned about his stick work. He is not so potent, however, as Sonny Yetten of Waltham, a veteran reserve last year.

With Maguire in the forefront for the catching berth and both Yetten and Fred Cusick in the running, Gallagher probably will shift the veteran Ed Lovequist back to first base. This will give the Huskies one of the hardest hitting infields in New England, because Lovequist, Joe Beaton at second, and Sammy Swardlick at third all hit over .300 last year. Al Pajonas, sophomore shortstop, clubbed the ball for the freshmen.

Gallagher will reserve his final decision on his starting line-up until tomorrow. His pitching staff still is very much undecided.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 10

Fordham 4, Columbia 1.
New York University 12, City College of New York 11.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 9, Brooklyn College 1.
Tufts 12, Lowell Textile 2.
Princeton 4, Rutgers 1.
Army 8, Brown 3.
Villanova 7, Pennsylvania 3.
Michigan 13, Navy 2.

Intercollegiate Golf Championship Takes Spotlight in Southeastern Section

Southern College Links Tournament at Athens, Ga.

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With baseball and tennis schedules well under way in this section's colleges, golf takes to the fore this week end as the sixth annual Southern intercollegiate golf tournament gets under way today in Athens, Ga., with 20 institutions represented.

Louisiana State, three times winner, Georgie, Duke, defending title holder, Georgia and the University of Michigan are listed as favorites, although little is known of the remaining teams' entries.

According to reports from Baton Rouge, the L. S. U. Tiger squad is one of the strongest in the college's history. They have Henry Castillo, runner-up to Joe Taylor for the title last year, and Bert McDowell, runner-up in 1938, along with a number of promising sophomores, namely Earl Stewart, and Dale Morey.

Besides these, Leo Ramsel, junior, Jack Killen, George Sharpe, and Irving Champbell, first string tackle in football, are all L. S. U. hopefuls.

Duke's representatives include "Skip" Alexander, medalist in 1939, Joe Taylor, defending champion, Bobby Brownell and Guy Berner, both championship flight members of last year.

Michigan is reported as sending 10 entries, the largest list, in being the first northern entry to enter the tournament.

* * *

With the breaking up of major and minor league training camps for this year now being completed, this section's baseball leagues are preparing for their season's schedules which begin next week. From all reports, all clubs have been improved, with the Florida State League being given special attention as various major league organizations are beginning to show more interest in the infant organization.

A newly formed Class D organization, the East Coast League will go into its first year representing southern Florida towns and cities.

Tomorrow, the Southern Association gets under way with hopes of another thrilling season as witnessed last year. The usual opening game festivities will be accorded at Knoxville, Birmingham, Little Rock and Atlanta.

Chattanooga, 1939 champion by a close margin, and Nashville, winner of the play-offs, are faced with keen oppostiion this year, with Knoxville, Atlanta and Memphis reported as especially strong this season.

* * *

The closest crew race in southern rowing history, at least those viewed through the eyes of E. T. Bradley, Rollins crew mentor and sponsor of southern rowing, was witnessed at Winter Park last Saturday when the Rollins jayvee eight managed to outlast Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., national schoolboy champions and international Henley winners, by a quarter of a length.

This business of introducing crew to the South is a slow process, according to Bradley; but the Rollins crew coach is each year inviting northern and southern crews to the Winter Park institution, putting them up for a week so that they might train during the vacation periods. **Wendell Davis**

Track Competition Shifts From Indoors to Outdoors

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While the University of Chicago track boys were finishing off the indoor season with a win over DeKalb Teachers College by a score of 69 to 57, many of the teams of the Middle West were starting the outdoor season at the annual Texas Relays in Austin, Texas. There always seems to be a pause in record making in the shift over from indoor work to outdoor running and so as might be expected no new records turned up in the Relays last Saturday. A tall sophomore from Oklahoma Aggies, Don Boydston had jumped 6ft. 8¼in. just two weeks before the Texas games, so there was reason to believe he would set a new record on this day but unfortunately he rolled on to the concrete curb in making the 6ft. 1in. height and was unable to reach close to the record height.

Butler University broke the college medley relay record for the meet and North Texas bettered the five-year-old record in the half mile relay by running the distance in 1:26.6 which was .9 second better. Elmer Hackney, the ambidextrous shot-putter, won the distance heave with 50 feet 3⅜ inches which is about five feet below the distance he developed with his right hand puts. Indiana relay teams were in their prime coming through with wins in the two mile, sprint and distance medley relays.

Each week the track games will move a little closer to the North much as the birds do and about the time the Big Ten games are run in Dyche Stadium at Evanston the boys will be just ready to establish some new records. Before that time however the Middle West will see the Kansas Relays and the Drake Relays, not to say anything about the numerous dual meets between two or three schools in the territory.

* * *

Probably a little chagrined by the unfavorable publicity he has received about his football playing after such a terrific build-up, "Bill" De Correvont of Northwestern University has chosen baseball where he has no reputation to live up to, as the game in which to re-establish his sports reputation. At Notre Dame last Saturday he thwarted the Irish pitcher in a try for a no-hit game. Bill made the only hit by his team by beating out an infield hit and then went on to steal second. He scored Northwestern's only run on two infield put-outs. Sort of a "one-man-gang" on the baseball field.

Norval Hunthausen, senior Notre Dame pitcher, not only pitched brilliantly to strike out eight but he also made the only extra base hit for his team to score two runs for Notre Dame.

On the same day at Peoria, Ill., the baseball team from the University of Wisconsin played an 18-inning tie 4 to 4 with boys from Bradley Tech. Swen Wallin of Bradley Tech pitched 13 of the innings and John Saxer of Wisconsin pitched 12. Rather a strenuous afternoon for two pitchers still in college and especially for so early in the season. The last ten innings were scoreless.

In another week the spring vacations for the schools in the Big Ten will be over and the conference competition will be on in full swing.

* * *

With the University of Michigan swimming team now winners in both the National Intercollegiates and the National A. A. U., the Mid-West has now set itself up as the leading section of the country for the development of tank men. Michigan did not win an individual title in the A. A. U. events to take first place which is evidence of beautiful team balance and are now rated by coaches all over the country as the finest team they have ever seen developed.

Right behind Michigan in the championships was the star-studded Chicago Towers team which relied on two of America's individual champions, Adolph Kiefer and Otto Jaretz. So whether you want team work or individual brilliance you will find it in the Middle West.

Jaretz, the 100-yard champion, is just 18 years old and in the belief of experienced judges is not nearly as fast as he will be and could be right now if he would work hard at training. There is nothing serious about swimming, to Otto, and so he has not as yet developed that extra spark that really makes great athletes. It looks like he will be swimming for a long time in championship class if he can do this well without really trying.

* * *

The National Collegiate Athletic Association have received the entries of seven of the leading collegiate gymnastic teams of the country for the meet to be held at the University of Chicago next Saturday. Three place winners in the Big Ten meet will compete against teams from the U. S. Naval Academy, Temple, Denison, and the University of California at Los Angeles. **Ed Felt**

Amateur Boxing

BOSTON, April 10 (AP)—How the 1940 National A. A. U. boxing championship titles were won:

112-Pound Class—Johnny Manalo, Honolulu, defeated Dado Marino, Honolulu.
118-Pound Class—Angelo Ambrosano, Philadelphia, defeated John Chimera, Buffalo, N. Y.
126-Pound Class—Frank Robinson, Oil City, Pa., defeated Yasuki Yasutake, Honolulu.
135-Pound Class—Paul Matsumoto, Honolulu, defeated Tommy Moyer, Portland, Ore.
147-Pound Class—Henry Brimm, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Ernie Derho, Mishawaka, Ind.
160-Pound Class—Joe Maxim, Cleveland, defeated Louis Angelucci, Chicago.
175-Pound Class—Victor Hutton, Farmersburg, Ind., defeated James Reddick, St. Louis.
Heavyweight Class—Wallace Cross, East Orange, N. J., defeated Charles (Cyclone) Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 10

At Ashland, Ky.—New York (A) 7, Brooklyn (N) 6.
At Washington, D. C.—Washington (A) 4, Boston (N) 3.
At Tarboro, N. C.—New York (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 1.
At Charleston, W. Va.—Boston (A) 2, Cincinnati (N) 1.
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Philadelphia (N) 13, Knoxville (SA) 8.
At Evansville, Ind.—Evansville (3-I) 7, Detroit (A) 5.
At Owensboro, Ky.—Chicago (A) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 7.
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—St. Louis (N) 8, Oklahoma City (Texas) 1.
At Chattanooga, Tenn.—Philadelphia (A) 7, Chattanooga (SA) 6.
At Topeka, Kansas—St. Louis (A) 15, Chicago (N) 3.

Schedule April 11

At Portsmouth, Ohio—Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Tulsa, Okla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Tulsa (Texas).
At Lynchburg, Va.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Kansas City, Kansas—Chicago (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Danville, Va.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Springfield, Ill.—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Washington, D. C.—Boston (N) vs. Washington (A).
At Nashville, Tenn.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Baltimore, Md.—Boston (A) vs. Baltimore (IL).

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Playoff Result April 10

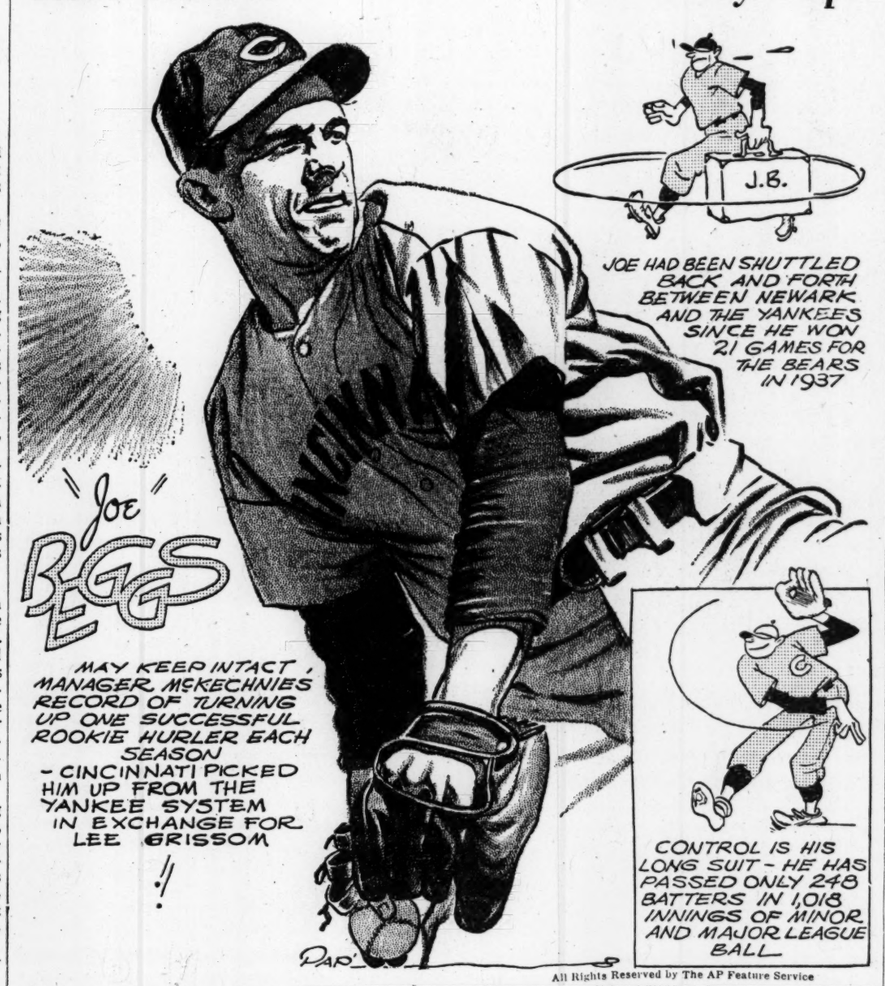
American Association Finals

St. Paul 5, Omaha 1 (St. Paul wins championship).

Games April 11

National League (Stanley Cup Finals) New York Rangers at Toronto.

Reds' Rookie —By Pap'


JOE HAD BEEN SHUTTLED BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN NEWARK AND THE YANKEES SINCE HE WON 21 GAMES FOR THE BEARS IN 1937
"JOE" BEGGS
MAY KEEP INTACT, MANAGER McKECHNIES RECORD OF TURNING UP ONE SUCCESSFUL ROOKIE HURLER EACH SEASON - CINCINNATI PICKED HIM UP FROM THE YANKEE SYSTEM IN EXCHANGE FOR LEE GRISSOM
J.B.
CONTROL IS HIS LONG SUIT - HE HAS PASSED ONLY 248 BATTERS IN 1,018 INNINGS OF MINOR AND MAJOR LEAGUE BALL
PAP'

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Joe Beggs, just another fellow named Joe when the Yankees sent him to the Cincinnati Reds in exchange for Lee Grissom last winter after the Yankees had been forbidden to trade with other American League clubs, appears to have won the admiration and respect of Manager Bill McKechnie by his ability and business-like determination in training.

Bouncing back and forth between the Yankees and the Newark Bears since he won 21 games for the Bears in 1937, Beggs wasn't figured to be very much help to the Reds. But developments this spring indicate that McKechnie knew something when he insisted on Beggs in return for Grissom, the big left hander McKechnie had planned to trade as long ago as last August.

Will has been won over by Beggs' ability to control a sinker ball. It is his notion that Beggs can be successful with control of his low ball, and with McKechnie feeling thusly, you can be sure that Joe will have ample opportunity to show if he is as good as he appearded in training and exhibition games.

Control has always been Joe's long suit. Even with his puzzling "downer," Beggs boasts a remarkable record. In the 1,018 innings he's pitched in major and minor league ball so far, he has given only 248 passes, averaging one in 4.11 innings.

No small portion of McKechnie's success as a big league manager can be traced to his ability to bring through at least one rookie hurler each year. In 1937, he came up with Jim Turner and Lou Fette for the Boston Bees. Johnnie Vander Meer, of double no-hit fame, was his 1938 rookie pitcher for Cincinnati. Last season, Gene Thompson came through for him as a freshman and helped pitch the Reds into a National League pennant.

Beggs is one of the several promising young pitchers the Reds have been looking over this spring and may be the man McKechnie needs to keep his record intact. —Pap'

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result April 10

Navy 8, West Virginia 1.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	4	2	15	9
Boston	2	4	9	15

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. (6m. 38s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Series E

(Cup Final)
(Best four out of seven)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	2	2	9	8
Toronto	2	2	8	9

First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 15m. 30s. overtime.
Second game—Rangers 6, Toronto 2.
Third game—Toronto 2, Rangers 1.
Fourth game—Toronto 3, Rangers 0.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Dom Di Maggio Potential Star

Among the reasons why the Red Sox figure to press the Yankees in the American League pennant race just ahead is a black-haired, tight-lipped, serious-faced, bespectacled, medium-sized but sturdily built young Californian named Dominic Di Maggio. For the benefit of those who may be interested, this baby member of baseball's most famous family is going to do all right. Joe Cronin brought him East out of the Pacific Coast League to fill the outfield vacancy left by Joe Vosmik's departure to Brooklyn, and if the Boston club gets into the next World Series, you can be sure that the Italian youngster will carry his share of the load.

Vince Failed

Three or four years ago the Bees—or Braves, as they were then called—plucked Vince Di Maggio from the West Coast circuit. Vince had hit under .300 against Coast pitching, and despite numerous denials from the front office of the Boston National League outfit, it was obvious that the player was purchased merely because he was Yankee Joe's brother. It later developed that Vince was an artist on defense, but the Hub soon tired of his strikeouts.

Dominic Di Maggio is not arriving in the American League because he happens to be Yankee Joe's kid brother. Young Dom has brought much more than a name with him to the Red Sox. He has a pair of steel wrists, keen eyes and a quick-thinking head, which combine to make him a dangerous, if not a long, hitter. He has a pair of legs that carry him over the ground like a scared rabbit and make him an offensive threat as a base runner and stealer. His throwing arm will immediately rank with the best in the league. His disposition, hustle and love for the game impressed Cronin and the other Red Sox long before the team broke camp at Sarasota.

Joe No. 1 Man

At least twice a day, since returning from Florida, fans come to me and ask: "How does Dominic compare with Joe? Will he hit like him and field like him? Is his arm as good?"

Well, in the first place, I wonder if fans realize what they are asking. They want to know if a young, untried rookie with his first big league game ahead of him, is as capable as the No. 1 player in the majors. Joe heads the list, despite protests from the National League. And it may be some time before another man crowds him on the top step. The Yankee star does everything and does it well. What is more important, he has been doing it in the American League for four straight years and through as many World Series.

Defensive Star

However, believe it or not, those who watched Dominic at Sarasota before he injured his leg, are unanimous in their belief that some day this boy may be as big a personality in baseball as his famous brother. Dom this season will field, throw and run bases with Joe; he may hit just as many balls safe as Joe; but, of course, his extra-base-hit total will be well below that of the Yankee ace. Before stepping out on a big league diamond for the first time, there is one important defensive trick that Dom will do as effectively as any other outfielder in the business. I speak of handling ground balls. In his cat-like manner, the Red Sox rookie streaks toward rolling balls, picks them up and gets them away without an instant of lost motion.

Fans are familiar with Joe's powerful arm and the throwing, also, of Doc Cramer, the Red Sox veteran. Both men bring their arms far back and throw hard in the direction of ambitious base runners. As they say in the dugout, Joe and Doc "wind up." Dominic wastes no time with a wind-up, yet caught between 30 and 40 opponents last year trying for that extra base. His throw is lightning and the ball carries. Too, Cronin's pitchers will not get into trouble often because balls have rolled through Dom's legs, or because he has thrown to the wrong base.

Cronin can forget about left field. Dom Di Mag will take care of Vosmik's old shoes. The rookie will add speed and defensive skill to Tom Yawkey's impressive outfit and hit better than .290. Will he make this column look bad before October? He might—by hitting about .330.

Missouri Valley Briefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—A pair of fullbacks from Texas are the talk of Tulsa and Drake spring football camps. . . . Ray Muchowich, fast and powerful, hasn't been stopped at Tulsa. . . . He's from Freeport, Texas, and played junior college ball at Kilgore, Texas. . . . At Drake, a lad from Commanche, Texas, Todd Switzer, ripped over for two touchdowns in a recent intra-squad game and looks to have the regular fullback job nailed down.

* * *

Perry Harris, a Negro tailback from Omaha, Neb.; Rubert Haight, Logan, Iowa, end, and Andy Fronczek, Harvey, Ill., guard, are Drake freshmen who are going to be hard to keep out of the starting line-up next fall. . . . Dukes Duford, new St. Louis University football coach, is teaching his new pupils a modified Warner shift, which retains some Notre Dame features. . . . The entire Billiken team chants the count as the players move into action.

* * *

Washington University golfers, who have won every Missouri Valley meet held, are led this year by Lawrence (Bud) Alexander. . . . Charley Gilles, individual Valley champion a year ago, is graduated. . . . The Bears already have met Tennessee, Georgia and Vanderbilt on a southern trip. . . . They'll defend their Valley title at Des Moines May 16 and 17.

* * *

Don Boydston, Oklahoma Aggie sophomore who recently high jumped 6ft. 8¾in., is sports editor of the school newspaper. . . . And despite his jumping feats, unparallelled in the Valley area, Don refers only to himself as "Don Boydston, sophomore." . . . Chet Schaum, who won the 220 and 440-yard dashes in the Valley meet last year to help Washington beat out Drake for second place, is captain of the Bears this spring. . . . Thirteen Washington lettermen are back . . . So is Allen Dillon of Drake, whose heave of 48ft. 4½in. in the shotput was good for the only Valley record in the 1939 meet.

* * *

The Washburn college football squad is overflowing with ends, but there is a shortage of guards. . . . And the Ichabods have got to break in a new fullback. . . . Washington swimmers celebrated winning their fifteenth conference championship in 16 tries by pitching Coach Artie Eilers, fully clad, into the pool. . . . Drake is sponsoring a baseball team this year for the first time in 10 seasons. . . . Little Walt O'Connor, great basketball guard, is the key man on the ball club which is being coached by Vee Green. . . . Little Walt, one of the state's top semipro catchers, probably will do some of the pitching, too. . . . And he can play infield and outfield if called upon. . . . Bill Beckman, Philadelphia Athletics pitcher, attended Washington University. . . . Herschel Martin, Philadelphia National outfielder, is a product of Oklahoma A. & M. . . . Tulsa University's golf team will play six dual meets. . . . Leading player is Evans Dunn.

Conzelman Signs To Coach Bears

CHICAGO (AP)—Jimmy Conzelman, one of the ablest gridiron tacticians in the country, is back in professional football.

The former head coach of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has signed with Owner Charles W. Bidwill to become coach of the Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League. He succeeded Ernie Nevers, a former Stanford University all-star, whose 1939 team wound up a disastrous campaign in last place.

Conzelman's resignation from Washington University, after winning the Missouri Valley Conference championship, created a surprise and drew from alumni a request that he reconsider and withdraw his decision. Conzelman quieted the protest by disclosing that he was asked to resign.

The new Cardinal coach produced three Missouri Valley championship elevens in the eight years he served at Washington U, his alma mater.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	8	2	.800
Oakland	7	4	.636
Seattle	6	5	.545
Los Angeles	5	5	.500
Hollywood	5	6	.455
Portland	5	6	.455
Sacramento	4	7	.364
San Francisco	3	8	.273

Results April 10

Portland 4, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 14, Seattle 6.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 5, Oakland 3.

Fewer Places For National Open Golfers

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Sectional qualifying rounds for the 1940 National Open golf championship will be held at 26 points this year, compared with 32 in 1939, it was announced by the United States Golf Association. The district eliminations, at 36 holes, will be held Monday, May 27.

It was felt that players in the six eliminated territories either could seek to qualify conveniently at other points, or would be unlikely to attend the championship proper, to be played at the Canterbury Golf Club, outside Cleveland, June 6-8.

Places Eliminated

The places eliminated are Huntington, W. Va.; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans and Houston.

Of the 170 places in the championship starting field, probably 138 will be allocated among the 26 districts according to the size and strength of their entry. The other 32 will go automatically to the 31 low scorers in last year's tournament, won by Byron Nelson at Philadelphia, and to the home pro at the Canterbury G. C., Waldo Crowder.

With the championship being held in a central location this year's entry may come close to or exceed the record of 1,402 set in 1937, when the Open was held in Detroit.

Automatically Qualify

The list of players automatically qualified through their 1939 performances includes Nelson, Craig Wood and Denny Shute, who finished in a three-way tie and engaged in a play-off which Nelson won; amateur champion Marvin (Bud) Ward, Sam Snead, Johnny Bulla, Ralph Guldahl, Dick Metz, Ky Laffoon, Jug McSpaden, Paul Runyan, Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley, Henry Picard, Horton Smith, Sam Byrd, Olin Dutra, Clayton Heafner, amateur Wilford Wehrle, Jimmy Hines, John E. Rogers, Tommy Armour, Jimmy Demaret, Augusta Masters winner and No. 1 man of the winter; Johnny Revolta, Bobby Cruickshank, Jim Foulis, Dutch Harrison, Matt Kowal, Vic Ghezzi, Ed Oliver and Felix Serafin.

The list of qualifying points:

Country Club of Birmingham, Ala.; Phoenix (Ariz.) C. C.; Flintridge C. C., Pasadena, Calif., and San Francisco G. C.; Denver (Colo.) C. C.; Manor C. C., Norbeck, Md.; Ponte Vedra C. C., Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.; Olympia Fields (Ill.) C. C.

Belmont C. C., Waverley, Mass.; Oakland Hills C. C., Birmingham, Mich.; The Country Club, Minneapolis, Minn.; Indian Hills C. C., Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis C. C., Clayton, Mo.; Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb.

Schuyler Meadows Club, Loudonville, N. Y., Meadowbrook G. and C. C., Clarence, N. Y., and Mount Vernon C. C., Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Biltmore Forest C. C., Biltmore, N. C.; Hamilton County G. and C. C., Cincinnati, and Mayfield C. C., South Euclid, Ohio (if another needed for Cleveland district, also Manakiki G. and C. C., Willoughby, Ohio).

Oklahoma City (Okla.) G. and C. C.; Torresdale-Frankford C. C., Philadelphia, and Westmoreland C. C., Verona, Pa.; Colonial G. C., Fort Worth, Texas; Fort Douglas Club, Salt Lake City, Utah; Tacoma (Wash.) C. and G. C.

Indiana Is Second Only To Michigan in Big Ten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Statistics compiled from all Big Ten schools reveal that Indiana University is second only to Michigan, by a narrow margin, in wins and losses in six common fall and winter sports for the current school year.

Records were collected for contests in football, cross-country, basketball, wrestling, swimming and indoor track, and no championship results were included.

Only Chicago and Wisconsin do not have a better than .500 percentage for the six sports, including both Big Ten and non-Conference competition.

Michigan provided two Big Ten champions, in indoor track and swimming, while Indiana's wrestling team claimed the Hoosiers' only title, although the cross-country, basketball and indoor track teams were runners-up in those sports.

Ohio State, winner of the football championship, is in sixth place in the National standing; Purdue, with the basketball title, is in seventh place, and Wisconsin, winner of the cross-country championship, is in ninth place.

The standings of the various colleges are as follows:

	W	L	T	P.C.
Michigan	36	11	1	.765
Indiana	37	12	2	.734
Minnesota	31	17	1	.645
Illinois	28	18	1	.608
Northwestern	27	19	1	.586
Ohio State	29	21	2	.580
Purdue	28	24	3	.538
Iowa	23	20	1	.534
Wisconsin	23	34	0	.403
Chicago	21	33	1	.388

Only four undefeated teams were recorded during the season. They were: Michigan's swimming and indoor track teams, Indiana's indoor track team and the Wisconsin cross-country team.

Wisconsin won the N. C. A. A. cross-country title, Indiana won the N. C. A. A. basketball championship, and Michigan won the N. C. A. A. swimming crown. Oklahoma A. & M. narrowly defeated Indiana for the N. C. A. A. wrestling title.

New Agreement Between Hockey Leagues Talked

TORONTO, April 11 (AP)—Officials of the National Hockey League and the International-American loop conferred yesterday on the renewal of a working agreement between the two leagues.

The agreement deals with the $7,500 draft price the minor league gets for players drafted by the N. H. L., the $500 paid by the N. H. L. for each referee graduated from the Int-Am to the major loop and numerous other items associated with reserve lists and negotiation lists of players.

Those participating in the conference were President Frank Calder of the N. H. L., Art Ross of the Boston Bruins, Lester Patrick of the New Rangers, Al Sutphin of the Cleveland Barons, John Harris of the Pittsburgh Hornets and Maurice Podoloff, Intam President.

"Our present agreement with the National League does not expire until January, 1941," Podoloff said, "But we felt that the time was opportune to start negotiating for a new agreement to run five years. The present agreement was made for a five-year period."

Discussing the financial situation of his league, the Intam president said that for the season just closed the league grossed about $750,000. This did not include playoff receipts.

"Only Cleveland, Philadelphia and Syracuse showed any decrease in attendance or box office receipts for the 1939-40 season. Cleveland dropped about 5 per cent and you couldn't consider that serious since Cleveland Arena holds all existing records for minor professional hockey receipts."

Three Victories

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10 (AP)—Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., played three rounds of tennis yesterday and reached the semi-finals of the annual North and South amateur tennis tournament.

He defeated Leon Bass of Southampton, N. Y., a student at the University of North Carolina, 6—1, 6—1; Don Neill of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1, and Walter Meserole of New York 6—1, 6—1.

All Henderson's matches were played at Chapel Hill because the tournament conflicted with students' classe .

Martyn Buxby of Miami, top-seeded, eliminated Don Manchester of Waban, Mass., 6—1, 6—1, to advance to the third round.

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The Home Forum

Birds Met in a South African Garden

OUR GARDEN lies on a slope of the Berea, the low-lying hills which comprise much of residential Durban, and from which may be enjoyed glorious views of the bay and Indian Ocean. In front of the house is a stone bird bath on a lawn, under some trees, which is a favorite rendezvous for birds. On warm summer days, it has sometimes been replenished three times as a result of all the splashing and wing-shaking that takes place. It is an utterly lovely scene, when doves are there; for they express such a sense of restfulness that it seems all the world must be at peace.

The garden behind the house, a place of "shade and sunflecked sod," is also something of a bird-sanctuary. It is like a stage set ready for the players, some of whom reveal themselves like a flash and then disappear, while others are so shy that we may only hear them. The scenes shift and change, but the play goes on. Some fine trees that grow here are relics of the native "bush"; and one of them bears small bunches of hard berries, which are called "monkey grapes." These, when they fall, attract numbers of doves, which we see sometimes busily feasting on the lawn. We often hear the cooing call of the Laughing Dove and the Ring Dove. We have even had visits from the lovely Lourie—surely, the fairy prince and princess of the story, arrayed in their magnificent plumage of purple, green, and blue.

* * *

Now the comedians appear upon the scene, the Mynas, a kind of starling, which were originally introduced from India. They have flourished and multiplied in their adopted home. Amusing creatures! And it is possible to tame and teach them! The "villain of the piece" is the Butcherbird, Fiskal Shrike, or, as we familiarly call him, "Jackie Hangman." He is smart in his black and grayish plumage, with his white apron feathers. A friendly little creature; and we must give him his due, in that he performs useful service in our gardens through his appetite for marauding insects. We have had a relation of his here, the Forktailed Drongo or Bee Bird. He is a handsome fellow in his glossy blue-black plumage, who regards honey-laden bees as a "bonne bouche" and streaks through the air to catch them on their way home to the hive.

Some of the birds make the garden their home. For example, a pair of Willie Wagtails built their nest in a bougainvillea fence, tripping about the lawns, flaunting their tails, and patronizing the birdbath. What delightfully tame little creatures they are! Mouse Birds have built here, too. They are like mice, with long tails, and have a crest of hairlike feathers. Natives call them "Ndhlazi." It is curious to see them creeping around the top branches of trees. They are fond of fruit, helping themselves to it freely. Of course, there are South African Sparrows; but we have not had them here, though the English Sparrow has been introduced and flourishes in Durban.

* * *

We had some intimate glimpses of a domestic scene in which a family of Black-collared Barbets played the principal parts. They chose a tree for their dwelling, and we often watched them from a distance as they drilled the hole with their strong beaks; for Mrs. Barbet lent a hand, or rather a beak, for the work, too. When we went along the garden, there would be a flash of scarlet as the birds left the hole and flew up into a tree nearby, and often through the day we heard their resonant and rather imperious call. When the home was ready and the birds took possession, we noticed that both of them helped with the incubating of the eggs. Later, we saw the bright-eyed babies watching the happenings in the garden from their front door. Let us hope that they took turns, as there was only room for one at a time! The following season the birds came back—an unusual procedure, we were told—and reared another family. Later, when their branch of the tree was cut down, as it was decayed, the nest was measured and the cavity found to be about fifteen inches deep. Sometimes we hear a sound exactly like the metallic tapping on an anvil, beating in perfect time. It is the call of the Redfronted Tinker Bird, or, as he is called, the Anvil Bird, also one of the Barbet family.

* * *

In an adjoining garden there is a large flat-crown tree, a typical inhabitant of the coast "bush." A Hoopoe family has come back to it year after year. We hear the persistent call of "hoo-hoo" during the nesting time, and have many visits from them. Such handsome busy birds, strutting about the lawns looking for tit-bits, with their crests often erect. They are harbingers of spring to us; and, when we see them first, about August, we say: "Spring is coming, for the hoopoe is here."

We often see the Brown-hooded Kingfisher, sitting on some perch with a meditative eye, and one morning there were fourteen Green White-eyes having a delightful time at one of the birdbaths.

Three kinds of Weaver Birds have visited us; one of them, the "Spectacled Weaver Bird," looks a scholarly fellow with the dark markings round his eyes. None of them have made their homes in our garden; but, not far from here, we have noticed their pouchlike nests of woven grass and vegetable fibers, hanging from trees.

* * *

Among our most charming visitors are the Diederik Cuckoo, and the Uve or Paradise Fly-catcher with his lovely plumage and long tail; also some of the honey-suckers or Sunbirds, which sip the nectar from the flowers with their curiously curved beaks. They are like flashes of dainty loveliness!

Early this morning there was a Coucal, or, as we generally use his native name, "Mfukwa," somewhere nearby and his liquid call was repeated at intervals. It is like a goblet, filled to the brim with joy and gurgling as it spills over. The Mfukwa is quite a large brown bird and, although we hear him, we do not often see him.

Sometimes, after dawn, the Bush Robin's tender note is heard here. Flutelike and sweet! He is not the redbreast of far-away England, as he is much more orange in color; but his voice makes us think of the poet's words:

"Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds."

A. E. A.

April Song

What can we find to say,
What word to match a day
So young and innocent,
With loveliness unspent,—
What song can we devise
To tell the warmth of skies
That look on you and me
With clear serenity?

Let no vague, groping word
Tell how our hearts are stirred;
Let us arise and pass
Silently through the grass,
Sharing the world that lies
Under our seeking eyes.

Laden with flower and fern,
Let us at last return
Thankful for song to keep
Peace at our brows, and sleep.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

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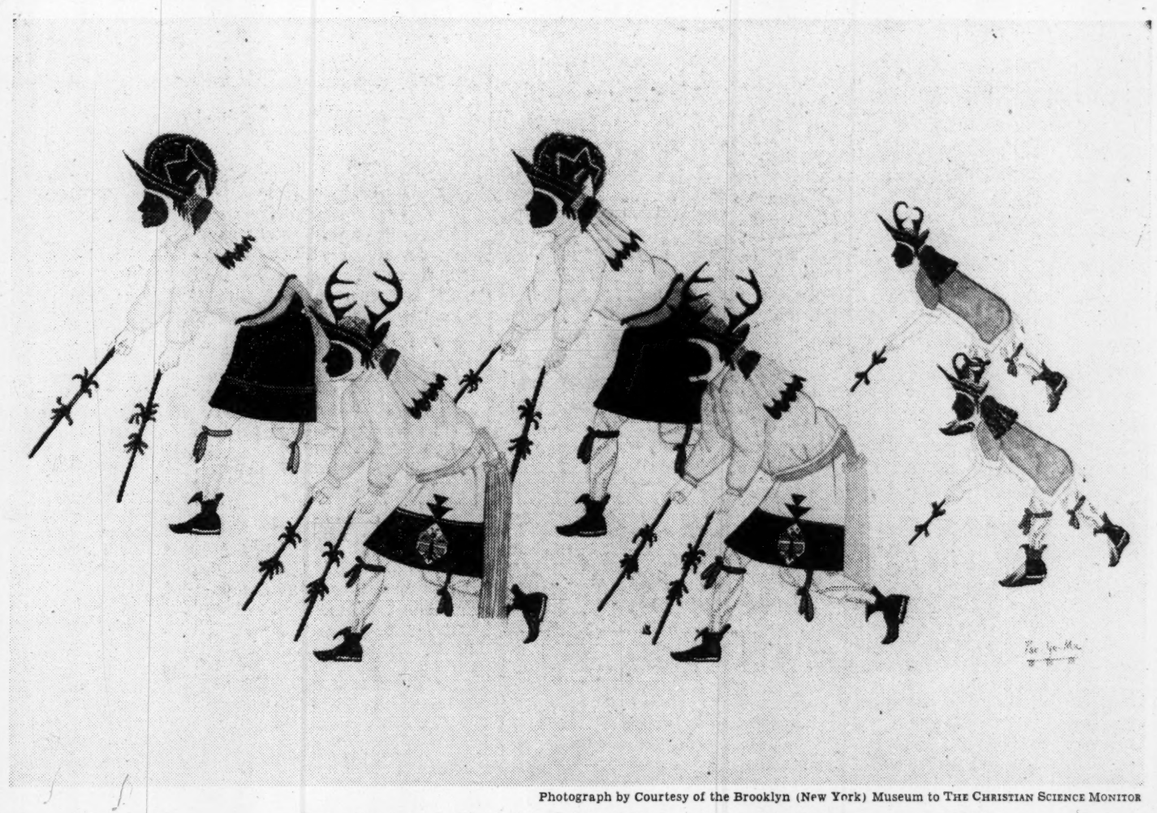

Photograph by Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SAN ILDEFONSO DEER DANCE": *A Painting by Ise-Ye-Mu*

IN A NUMBER of villages scattered through Arizona and New Mexico, there exist some Pueblo artists today who paint in a style of which this "San Ildefonso Deer Dance" is typical. Although these young artists are called "modern," they follow the old traditions of tribal art. They work from the point of view of former wall painters or decorators of pottery. They have not yet absorbed ideas from the pictorial art of their white neighbors. Even when these young Indian artists are unknown to each other, they share in common fundamental traits of style, and they are prompted to paint by similar religious motives. The drawings are bright in color and vivid in pattern and are remarkable for the vitality expressed.

These drawings are not casual or incidental performances. They are related basically to tribal beliefs, and the artist must be accurate in details, and highly serious in mood and presentation. He never cultivates personal idiosyncrasy; in fact, we are told that he would not have thought of affixing his signature if he had not been urged by outsiders to do so.

Flowers From One's Own Country Place

IT IS A very pleasant thing to pick generous handfuls of flowers from one's own garden, stopping now and then to straighten one's back and look at the long line of Downs on the horizon, or to say good-evening to the ploughman leading his horses home beyond the hedge. And of course in the country one has not only the garden flowers but the wild ones as well. With the two—though only rarely should they be mixed in the same jar—it is possible to achieve some delightful effects in what is somewhat heavily called "flower decoration."

That is to say, if you are not one of the people whose imagination stops short at carnations in cut glass, and sweet peas and gypsophilum in topply little silver vases. . . .

There is only one happy way in which to arrange sweet peas, and that is picked in bold sprays with plenty of their own natural leafage and placed in pottery jug of soft greyish green or blue. . . . Village flower shows always make me feel that Gertrude Jekyll wrote her enchanting book on floral decoration in vain. It is strange that those pictures of common flowers put into uncommon jars and pots with such delightful effect have not produced more imitators. . . .

Among the joys of living in the country is that one can experiment. When flowers have to be bought expensively at a shop the margin of experiment is small. An autumn arrangement that has given me constant pleasure is one that I have made in a jar of black Sussex Dicker ware of a noble Roman shape, large and simple in its curves. In this I put tall sprays of silver honesty, purple Michaelmas daisy, a graceful tod of ivy, with its shining dark green leaves, and trails of wild clematis—Old Man's Beard—more silvery than white, it not having reached the feathery stage of fluff. The moon plaques of honesty and the softness of the wild clematis received a special grace set in the black jar, while the blue-purple of the Michaelmas daisy obtained increased value from the bright dark ivy, with its bunches of black berries echoing the black of the pottery and enhanced by the silvery tones of wild clematis and honesty.

I wonder why this attractive plant is called honesty? Is it because of its shining innocence of face, or because of some resemblance to silver coins, or is there some reason more remote and recondite?

When flowers are scarce in the spring, a few potted polyanthus are a great resource, though for some curious reason seldom seen indoors. . . . The colours of the polyanthus are varied and rich, and it is a plant much more pleasing than stiff potted hyacinth, or the sophisticated and "hot-house" looking azalea. The gay simplicity of the polyanthus is completely at home in a country living-room of the cottage or farm-house type. It looks its best on a broad tiled ledge against a casement window or standing on a slightly battered "cricket" table of elm. In fact there are few places where the potted polyanthus does not look happy, save perhaps in a drawing-room furnished in the French taste, or amid the starker forms of modernistic furniture. And when the blooming time is over the plants can be returned to the garden where they will come up cheerfully next year, none the worse for their experience of indoor life.—From "Sussex Cottage," by ESTHER MEYNELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

Quite the Loveliest Spot

THERE ARE PLENTY of these little evening parties in Hollywood, but they seldom go on till late. Everybody has to get up early in this town, and everybody works straight through till evening. . . .

It is wonderfully beautiful on the hills here at night . . . you can see three oceans: the Pacific, lying in darkness, the enormous, glittering sea of lights which is called Los Angeles, and up above, the sea of lights in the sky, though the stars are pale—they might be a subdued reflection of the electric stars below. The one boat on all three oceans is the moon; you can see its graceful crescent riding the cloud-waves. . . .

On our way home it occurs to us that Max Reinhardt was not at the party. We did not notice his absence among all the friends we saw, yet we specially wanted to see him. We know that he is very active and much occupied. His sons, Wolfgang and Gottfried, have settled in Hollywood also. Both are engaged in film work with marked success. . . .

We decided to pay him a visit the next day. He's sure to have found another wonderful place to live in. He always had a genius for finding out the loveliest spot in the shortest possible time.

We certainly had not imagined it as beautiful as it is. The house stands outside of and above Hollywood, about eight minutes by car from the Boulevard. The view from the terrace almost takes one's breath away. It is as if the whole world were lying there at one's feet, the whole world, wild and civilized, with mountains, woods and valleys, with vineyards and orange groves, with the dwellings of man and the sea which sets a limit to their ordering will, while pointing their thoughts to eternity.—ERIKA and KLAUS MANN, in "Escape to Life." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Rise; he calleth thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY EVERYONE has had the experience of addressing remarks to an individual who has failed to respond. This was possibly due, not to defective hearing, but to his preoccupation with other thoughts. He was listening mentally to that which seemed important to him. Such preoccupation may cause one to miss the benefits of an experience.

In a similar manner, the aggressive arguments of material sense attempt to engage one's thought and divert it from the recognition of the ever-presence of God, good, and of His perfect spiritual creation. Yet, as Christian Science teaches, the real man is constantly aware of the perfection of being. His senses are spiritual, and he responds to the ever-active influence and attraction of divine Love.

In spite of the apparent complexities and difficulties of human existence, the harmony of true being is ever available, never permanently obscured by untoward surroundings from those who sincerely listen for and desire good. Disraeli wrote: "Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of man." How comforting to know that no environment can hinder our spiritual progress! Through the study and the application of Christian Science one can prove that neither the cares of this world, trials, physical problems, disturbed human relationships, nor aggressive suggestions of lack, can prevent him from demonstrating the spiritual verities of real being. God's goodness is indeed always available, and may be utilized and enjoyed.

At a time of great sorrow, Christian Science came into the life of one who was reaching out for Truth, and brought the understanding of God which makes free. Sorrow and hopelessness gave way to peace of mind and heart. The words of Isaiah (9:2), "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined," were literally fulfilled in his experience. He gained the conviction that God is always present to heal, save, and deliver the one who, irrespective of his present need, humbly turns to divine Love. Mind is truly impartial. In the words of Peter (Acts 2:39), "The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 323, 324), "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea." In the truly receptive heart self-will, selfishness, and egotism recede before obedience to good, unselfed love, and humility. Then one's uplifted thought receives the healing Christ, the spiritual idea, which acquaints one with his true identity as the blessed child of God.

The healing of blind Bartimaeus, recorded in the tenth chapter of the Gospel of Mark, is illustrative of this point. Sitting by the wayside begging, Bartimaeus heard that Jesus was passing by with his disciples, and he "began to cry out, and say, Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me." Jesus, perceiving his great desire for healing, commanded the blind man to be called. The people, recognizing the Master's God-bestowed power to heal him, reassuringly called, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." The narrative records that, after casting away his garment, Bartimaeus arose and came to Jesus. After questioning him briefly, Jesus said to him, "Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole." And we read that "immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way."

"Garment" signifies that wherewith one is clothed, and sometimes in the Scriptures figuratively indicates one's thinking. May we not be right in concluding that Bartimaeus cast aside some of his material thinking, beliefs of limitation, self-pity, and the incurability of his blindness? Then, despite material sense testimony, he responded to Jesus' words, "Thy faith hath made thee whole," and awakened to accept the faculty of perfect vision as rightfully his.

Today, Christian Science is available to cheer one in need with the words that the people near Jericho used to encourage Bartimaeus: "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." Many drifting, discouraged, and callous, are awakening to learn that one cannot drift so far from the path of rectitude, or sink so deep into the pit of depression, that the voice of God does not call him to rise mentally and be enlightened with the knowledge of the purity and joyousness of his true selfhood. It would be impossible for God, who is Love, to do less than continuously to bless and enrich His own child. Each moment divine Love is imparting to all the consciousness of unfailing health and perfect being. And in the inspiring words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 406), "We can, and ultimately shall, so rise as to avail ourselves in every direction of the supremacy of Truth over error, Life over death, and good over evil."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Stehe auf, er ruft dich!"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FAST JEDERMANN hat die Erfahrung gemacht, daß ihm auf Bemerkungen, die er an jemand richtete, nichts erwidert wurde. Dies war wohl nicht schlechtem Gehör zuzuschreiben, sondern dem Umstand, daß der Angeredete ganz mit anderen Gedanken beschäftigt war. Er horchte mental auf etwas, was ihm wichtig schien. Eine solche Geistesabwesenheit kann einen um die Wohltaten einer Erfahrung bringen.

In ähnlicher Weise suchen die aufdringlichen Einflüsterungen des materiellen Sinnes unser Denken zu beschäftigen und es von der Erkenntnis der Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten, und Seiner vollkommenen geistigen Schöpfung abzulenken. Doch ist sich der wirkliche Mensch, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, beständig der Vollkommenheit des Seins bewußt. Seine Sinne sind geistig, und er erwidert den stets tätigen Einfluß und die immer wirkende Anziehung der göttlichen Liebe.

Trotz der scheinbaren Verwicklungen und Schwierigkeiten des menschlichen Daseins ist die Harmonie des wahren Seins immer zur Hand, nie durch unharmonische Umgebungen denen dauernd verborgen, die aufrichtig auf das Gute horchen und es wünschen. Disraeli schrieb: „Der Mensch ist nicht das Geschöpf der Umstände. Umstände sind die Geschöpfe des Menschen". Wie ermutigend zu wissen, daß keine Umgebung unsern geistigen Fortschritt hindern kann! Durch Ergründung und Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann man beweisen, daß weder die Sorgen dieser Welt, Anfechtungen, körperliche Schwierigkeiten, gestörte menschliche Beziehungen noch aufdringliche Mangeleinflüsterungen einen hindern können, die geistigen Wahrheiten des wirklichen Seins darzutun. Gottes Güte ist in der Tat immer zur Hand und kann angewandt und genossen werden.

Zu einer Zeit großer Trübsal kam die Christliche Wissenschaft in das Leben eines Menschen, der sich nach der Wahrheit sehnte, und brachte ihm das Verständnis von Gott, das frei macht. An Stelle von Trübsal und Hoffnungslosigkeit trat Seelen- und Herzensfriede. Die Worte Jesajas (K. 9, 1): „Das Volk, das im Finstern wandelt, sieht ein großes Licht; und über die da wohnen im finstern Lande, scheint es hell", gingen in seiner Erfahrung buchstäblich in Erfüllung. Er gewann die Überzeugung, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, den zu heilen, zu erretten und zu befreien, der sich ungeachtet seiner augenblicklichen Not demütig an die göttliche Liebe wendet. Das Gemüt ist wahrhaft unparteiisch. Petrus sagt (Apg. 2, 39): „Denn euer und eurer Kinder ist diese Verheißung und aller, die ferne sind".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 323, 324): „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich". In dem wahrhaft empfänglichen Herzen weichen Eigenwille, Selbstsucht und Selbstüberhebung dem Gehorsam gegen das Gute, der selbstlosen Liebe und der Demut. Dann empfängt das emporgehobene Denken den heilenden Christus, die geistige Idee, die einen mit seiner wahren Wesenseinheit als das gesegnete Kind Gottes vertraut macht.

Die im 10. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Markus berichtete Heilung des blinden Bartimäus veranschaulicht diesen Punkt. Bartimäus saß am Wege und bettelte, und als er hörte, daß Jesus mit seinen Jüngern vorüberging, „fing er an, zu schreien und zu sagen: Jesu, du Sohn Davids, erbarme dich mein!" Da Jesus des Blinden großes Verlangen nach Heilung wahrnahm, ließ er ihn rufen. Die Anwesenden, die des Meisters gottverliehene heilende Kraft, ihn zu heilen, kannten, riefen ihm ermutigend zu: „Sei getrost! stehe auf, er ruft dich!" Die Erzählung berichtet, daß Bartimäus sein Kleid von sich warf, aufstand und zu Jesus kam. Nachdem Jesus ihn kurz gefragt hatte, sagte er zu ihm: „Gehe hin; dein Glaube hat dir geholfen". Und wir lesen: „Und alsbald ward er sehend und folgte ihm nach auf dem Wege".

„Kleid" ist das, womit man bekleidet ist und steht in der Bibel manchmal als Sinnbild für unser Denken. Können wir nicht recht haben, wenn wir schließen, daß Bartimäus etwas von seinem materiellen Denken, Begrenzungsannahmen, Selbstbedauern und die Unheilbarkeit seiner Blindheit, beiseitewarf? Dann war er trotz des materiellen Sinnenzeugnisses empfänglich für Jesu Worte: „Dein Glaube hat dir geholfen", und er erwachte zur Empfänglichkeit der Fähigkeit vollkommenen Sehens als seines rechtmäßigen Besitzes.

Heute steht die Christliche Wissenschaft zur Verfügung, die Niedergedrückten mit den Worten aufzurichten, die das Volk bei Jericho gebrauchte, um Bartimäus zu ermutigen: „Sei getrost! stehe auf, er ruft dich" Viele, die nur dahintreiben, verzagt und abgestumpft sind, erwachen zu der Erkenntnis, daß einer nicht so weit vom Pfade der Geradheit abkommen oder so tief in die Grube der Niedergeschlagenheit sinken kann, daß ihn die Stimme Gottes nicht auffordert, sich mental zu erheben und sich erleuchten zu lassen durch die Erkenntnis der Reinheit und der Freudigkeit seines wahren Selbst. Gott, der die Liebe ist, kann unmöglich weniger tun als Sein eigenes Kind beständig segnen und bereichern. Jeden Augenblick teilt die göttliche Liebe allen das Bewußtsein nie versagender Gesundheit und des vollkommenen Seins mit. Und nach Mrs. Eddys erleuchtenden Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 406) „können und werden wir uns schließlich so erheben, daß wir uns nach jeder Richtung hin die höchste Gewalt der Wahrheit über den Irrtum, des Lebens über den Tod, des Guten das Böse zunutze machen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Child of Hawaii

In the deep grass
Beside the golden shower tree,
The small brown girl sits,
Eating a guava.
Through the fern-like leaves,
The sea is spread
In planes of jade and amethyst.
Throwing away the fruit,
She trots toward a hedge of hibiscus,
Plucks a giant red flower,
Tosses it in the air like a ball,
Catches it,
And scampers away, laughing.

M. M. M.

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Norway's New Status Halts Steamer Line

Black Diamond group of ships on Antwerp and Rotterdam run end service indefinitely.

Now that Norway has become a "belligerent," the steamship service which has been maintained for nearly six months by the Black Diamond Line, with chartered Norwegian tonnage, on the Boston and New York to Antwerp and Rotterdam run, has been suspended until further notice.

When the Neutrality Act was amended, last Fall, forbidding American vessels from entering combat zones described by Washington, the Black Diamond Line, which had built up a nice business with its American steamers, resorted to chartering Norwegian vessels rather than sever its contacts and let its traffic go elsewhere.

In accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation extending the combat zones around Scandinavian waters, customs officers here have been ordered to refuse clearance to American vessels seeking to go to ports in those countries.

At an East Boston ship repair yard, the Norwegian freighter Rym is tied up, today, having arrived from Lynn, Mass., where coal was discharged. The Rym is to have slight repairs made at Boston, necessitated by a recent collision in European waters with a French trawler.

Newspaper men were barred from the ship, but it was learned that the craft is under charter to a British company, and therefore under control of the British Admiralty, whose practice it is to bar newspaper men from all ships it controls. It was reported in shipping circles that the Rym is to proceed from Boston to Halifax, to pick up war supplies for England, though no confirmation could be obtained.

One-Man Show Nearly Stopped Show at Harvard

A one-man student organization at Harvard, bearing the imposing title of "Council of Government Concentrators," threw several official bodies, including the venerable Harvard Alumni Association, into confusion, and nearly upset their plans for the appearance tonight of Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York, it developed today.

Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., of New York, is the one-man organization. He is also a member of the Student Council, the Eliot House Committee, the Debating Society, the Student Union, and Captain of the Varsity Squash team. He was formerly on the staff of Phillips Brooks House.

As a member of the Student Council, he had induced the Dean of the College, the Director of Athletics, and several other important persons to talk on athletics tonight. As "Council of Government Concentrators," he engaged Mayor La Guardia—also for a talk tonight. As friend of Phillips Brooks House, he had used his "connections" in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the Mayor for them tomorrow night.

The Harvard Alumni Association has scheduled the Mayor for tonight. The Mayor, dismayed by all his prospective speeches, canceled them all.

This annoyed the Harvard Alumni Association, which had advertised its meeting for several weeks. It annoyed Phillips Brooks House, which felt that Mr. Marvin had played John Alden to their Miles Standish. It even annoyed the Council of Government Concentrators. He wanted to hear the Mayor.

All is happy now, however. The Mayor will speak tonight.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair this afternoon, followed by increasing cloudiness by early tonight; rain late tonight and on Friday; warmer, with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 40's tonight; colder by Friday night; moderate south and southwesterly winds, shifting to fresh northwest Friday afternoon.

Maine: Cloudy followed by rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight, colder Friday night.

Vermont: Rain and slightly warmer in south portion tonight, Friday rain changing to snow and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by rain tonight and Friday, probably changing to snow in north portion Friday, slightly warmer tonight and colder Friday night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy followed by occasional rain tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight and colder Friday night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds shifting to fresh to strong northwest late Friday afternoon and night; weather becoming overcast to occasional rain on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	56	New Orleans	63	78
Chicago	38	56	New York	50	59
Denver	30	41	Norfolk	50	64
Helena	6	33	Philadelphia	47	60
Kansas City	32	65	St. Louis	47	59
Los Angeles	64	78	San Francisco	55	72
Miami	70	80	Washington	48	62
Minneapolis	12	44			

A—7:30 a. m., April 11.
B—Maximum, April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:35 p. m., height 8.9 feet.
Friday, 1:47 a. m., height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:50 p. m., Thursday.

W. C. T. U. Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Lila D. Warren
President of the Massachusetts organization.

Conference Of W. C. T. U. Hears Aims

Calling for the "full mobilization" of workers in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union "to protect the home against the beverage use of alcoholic liquors," Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer of the organization, today told delegates to the Regional Conference at the First Baptist Church that the "work of the Union is an educational force, presenting constructive plans for building up physical and mental resistance to enemies of the home."

Mrs. Munns, whose address this afternoon keynoted the two-day session, said that "every community needs a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and lacking such an organization, the temperance work is sure to lag.

"The local union is a sentinel, a lookout, alert to all the dangers that threaten the home," she declared. "It is a power house of prayer, trusting in a higher power of leadership. It is a working unit when action is to be taken. Always ready, never discouraged, faithfully performing every task assigned, it is the hub of the whole set up of the W. C. T. U.

Judged by Membership

"The local union," she continued, "is judged by its membership. Composed of women with a real conviction as to what alcohol is and what it does, tactfully presenting their intelligent and scientific data in various circles to which they have access, they are good publicity agents for social service. As the members are active and vigilant, intelligent and well-informed, the union will be ready for use in the mobilization."

Mrs. Munns saw a greater need for mobilizing for home protection than when the W. C. T. U. first was organized. This need, she pointed out, comes as progress is made toward more spiritual understanding.

"The more progress we make in spiritual understanding," she said, "the more obligation is ours. While we have made progress, we have still far to go. Ideals of Christian life and service must progress as we study more deeply the teachings of Jesus.

Protection Forces

"How are we to assemble and make ready for use our home protection forces? Expensive, high grade, intricate machinery will not run of itself. The power must be applied. The local union is the power that will make effective the splendid machinery of the W. C. T. U.

"Where forces are mobilized they must act or there will be a stalemate. The object of the 25 regional conferences being held this year is to emphasize the value of the local union, to present practical plans to implement it and to create enthusiasm for carrying out the program of the organization as it strives for home protection."

Mrs. Lila D. Warren, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, opened today's session with appropriate greetings to the representatives from the New England States.

This evening Miss Mildred Yates, President of the Youth Temperance Council of New England, will be the principal speaker.

Ex-Boston Policeman Sent to Deer Island

Paul A. Petzold, of Reading, Mass., a former Boston policeman, was sent today to the House of Correction at Deer Island for a two-and-a-half-year sentence by Judge Harold P. Williams of the Suffolk Superior Court. Mr. Petzold pleaded guilty months ago to various charges of conspiracy to steal, armed robbery, and breaking and entering.

Mr. Petzold gave testimony to the State in six cases which resulted in the sending of five men to State Prison, including another Boston policeman. Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle recommended leniency for Mr. Petzold because of his testimony and suggested the House of Correction rather than State Prison.

Harvard Plans For Opening Of Celtic Branch

New department to open in September to offer courses ranging from 3000 B. C. to present.

Pioneering in a new field of education, Harvard University today announced the establishment of a Department of Celtic Languages and Literatures which, starting next September, will offer courses in Welsh and Irish novels, poetry, drama, and legends from 3,000 B. C. to the present day.

The Department probably is the only one of its kind in America, Dr. Kenneth H. Jackson, Cambridge graduate placed in charge, declared in an interview today. He said he had heard of only one American university, that at Madison, Wisconsin, which has so much as an endowed chair on the subject.

An anonymous donor provided Harvard with the money. His gift was announced at the recent anniversary dinner of the Irish Charitable Society.

Back 5,000 Years

Five thousand years of Celtic literature will be embraced by the prospective courses. One, treating popular tales and legends, will go back "at least" to the beginning of written literature, 3,000 B. C., Dr. Jackson declared. Another, tracing the history of the field, will conclude with modern Irish autobiography, including "20 Years A-Growing," a recent Book-of-the-Month, he said.

Students will read modern Irish literature in the original language. The curricula will include modern poetry and drama, which, together with the popular autobiographies describing life on the seashore and on the farm, comprise "a very individual" new school, according to Dr. Jackson.

Some interest has also been shown in American offshoots from Celtic schools, he indicated. In Canada, for example, there are many small communities, hidden away in the provinces, which still preserve their old songs and legends, adding to them and giving them an "American twist." This may be a source for completely new literatures in the future, it was suggested.

Courses Offered

Here are the courses to be offered beginning next September:

1. History of Celtic literature—Irish and Welsh from the 6th century to modern times.
2. Reading of popular tales and legends, sources of which are found in antiquity and the middle ages.
3. Germanic and Celtic Religions—a History of paganism, stopping with the conversion of Celtic peoples to Christianity—in Ireland, 432 A.D., for example.
4. Old Irish languages and original texts—7th to 10th centuries.
5. Middle Irish drama and texts—10th to 13th centuries.
6. Old and middle Welsh.

Dr. Jackson, to be Associate Professor of Celtic in September when he takes over charge of the Department, is "recognized as one of the outstanding scholars in the field of Celtic languages and literature," according to Harvard officials. After obtaining a degree from the University of Cambridge, he conducted researches at the National University of Dublin and at the University-College of North Wales.

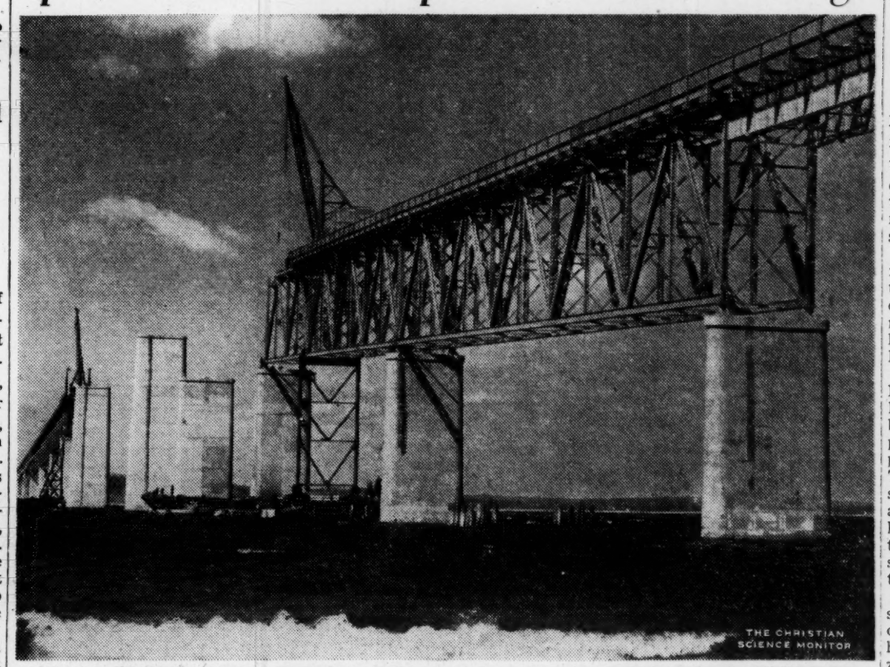
He feels that there will probably be interest of "some size" among Harvard undergraduates, since they are "interested in all kinds of subjects."

Bandits Get $16,000 In New Britain Holdup

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Five bandits, one of them armed with a machine gun, held up an American Railway Express Company employee today, handcuffed him after taping his mouth, and escaped with two strong boxes containing an estimated $16,000 in Federal reserve currency.

Police said one of the boxes was believed to have contained $11,000 and the other $5,000, all consigned to New Britain banks.

Span to Save N. Y.-Cape Cod Autoist's Mileage



Narragansett Bay Link in New England Recreational Routes

Top—With both steel approaches reaching toward the center of Narragansett Bay, workers are now preparing to make the big jump across the main channel by starting the 640-foot cantilever span of the new $3,000,000 Jamestown, R. I., Bridge.

Center—Autoists, via the famous New England shore route, will save about 50 miles by using this bridge from New York, for instance. This drawing shows how distance is shortened between points to the west and various New England resort areas.

Bottom—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island (left) inspects new Jamestown Bridge with E. L. MacDonald, Chief Engineer, and Charles H. Brooks (right), Vice-Chairman of the Jamestown Bridge Commission. This project replaces a ferry that has been in operation since 1670.

Jamestown, R. I., Bridge Due for June Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, R. I.—An early summer opening is anticipated for the new $3,000,000 Jamestown Bridge across the west passage of Narragansett Bay, it was announced today by Charles H. Brooks, General Manager of the Bridge Commission.

Notwithstanding unusually severe winter construction conditions, the bridge is more than 80 per cent completed. Engineers and contractors now are pushing rapidly ahead on the 7,000-foot span, and with favorable weather conditions should be ready for traffic in June.

Last summer and autumn saw intense activity and a large amount of floating equipment in Narragansett Bay as 70 separate foundation structures to support the new bridge were erected. Winter, with its attendant ice, snow, and strong winds slowed up progress, but activity is again speeding up as steel work on the trestle approach proceeds. Preparations are now being made to start erection of the main cantilever truss over the center channel, which will complete the superstructure.

The contractors have just begun to pour the concrete road deck and, weather permitting, hope to complete 200 feet a day. More than 6,000 feet of the span will have a concrete roadbed, while the main center span roadway will have an open steel grating floor.

Excavation, blasting, and placing of fillers on the western approach to the bridge near Saunderstown are nearl ycompleted and the time for paving is near. Construction will begin soon on the toll house and toll plaza facilities.

The new bridge will replace one unit of the Jamestown Bridge and Ferry Company, which has been municipally owned and operated by the Town of Jamestown since 1873. The company now maintains two vehicular ferry services from the Island of Conanicut on which Jamestown is located. That across the east passage is operated between Jamestown and the City of Newport, while that across the west passage, which will be replaced by the bridge, now runs from Saunderstown on United States Route 1 to Conanicut Island. It is of historical interest to note that the ferries, in operation since 1675, are said to be the oldest public transportation facility in continuous operation in the United States.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, with Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Preston Foster and Ellen Drew in "Geronimo." 4:13, 7:55. Also "Shop Around the Corner," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 2:30, 6:15, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Greene, Fred MacMurray and Brenda Joyce. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "Lone Wolf Strikes."

Exeter—
"The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 7:45. Also "Swiss Family Robinson," with Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5:45, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Ultimatum," starring Eric von Stroheim. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also Debussy's "Children's Corner." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart in "It All Came True." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent and Isa Miranda. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Orpheum—
Joan Crawford in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," with Shirley Temple. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

B. K. O. Boston—
"They Came by Night," with Will Fyffe. 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Murder on the Yukon. 12:10, 4, 7:50. Stage: Benny Ross, Johnny Burke, Maxine Stone, Four Franks, Eddie, Jack & Betty, and the Vanderbilt Boys. 1:15, 5:05, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bowling Skill," "Screen Snapshots," "Fashions for Travel, Dude Ranch and Beach." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Alaska, Land of Opportunity," "Morocco, Land of Mystery," "Maintain the Right," "Northward Ho," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"I Take This Woman." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Man From Dakota." Scollay 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige.

State—
Joan Crawford in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Trans-Lux—
"Werewolf of London," with Henry Hull and Valerie Hobson. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9. Also "Forgotten Girls," with Louise Platt and Donald Woods. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "A Child Is Born," with G. Fitzgerald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
"Information Please"; "Venezuela"; a Walter Catlett musical; an Airline Hostess Training & Routine; For Hunting; New Jobs; cartoons; and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight. Tomorrow: "Miracles at Lourdes," "Copenhagen, Denmark," a travelogue; "Tannhauser"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Little Old New York," with Richard Green and Alice Faye. 1, 4:30, 10. Also "Doctor Erhlich's Magic Bullet." 2:50, 6:25 10:05. Tomorrow: "Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. Also "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Other Events

Hotel Continental, Garden Street—
Cambridge Spring antique show. Thursday, open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Waiting for Odets," and "The Vest Pocket Standby." Curtain at 8:40 sharp. Repeated April 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Foote-Freeman Forced To Yield Dog Group Stock

Prior to the Massachusetts State Racing Commission's action granting to the Revere Racing Association a license to operate 92 days of dog racing, the entire control of the Association was considerably revised, it was revealed today by sources close to the Commission.

Two additional stockholders were forced to release their holdings in the new organization, which is an outgrowth of the Old Harbor Kennel Club and the Bay State Greyhound Association, before the license was granted last month.

These stockholders are Elmer Foote and Charles Freeman, the latter being identified as a Revere beano operator at last Friday's public hearing on the Revere application for 100 days of dog racing These two men are in addition to six other persons who were listed as Old Harbor and Bay State stockholders but not included among the Revere Racing Association stockholders after the reorganization.

On the other hand, 34 of the stockholders in the two previous organizations of Revere are now holding stock in the new organization.

Saltonstall Move Bears Fruit

The reorganization action resulted from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's order to the Racing Commission to clean up Massachusetts dog racing. The Governor's demand followed the slaying of Edward J. O'Hare, a major stockholder in the Bristol County Kennel Club, which indicated gangland connections with certain Massachusetts dog racing shareholders.

The Commission rejected the original application of the Old Harbor and Bay State groups. Several weeks later these men reorganized as the Revere Racing Association and reapplied for dates. This situation immediately brought forth the criticism that the new group is merely the old outfit with "a new front," this criticism being loudly spoken at the Revere public hearing.

It is reported today, however, that the stockholder changes and revision to the percentage of stockholdings, as required by the Commission, has completely changed the control of Revere racing. The Louis J. Fox-Mario Ingraffia group, which, it is claimed, controlled one third of the stock in the old group, has been eliminated from the new organization. Both Mr. Fox and Mr. Ingraffia were indicted on Federal income tax evasion charges arising from profits made by the Bay State Greyhound Association.

Hays Stock Relinquished

Furthermore, it is reported that Martin Hays, former counsel for the Bay State group, who is also under indictment for Federal income tax evasion, was required to relinquish completely his stock in the Bay State group when it was made part of the Revere Racing Association. A source close to the Racing Commission today said the Commission refused to allow Mr. Hays to transfer his stock to Mrs. Lillian G. Hays, his wife. This source insisted Mrs. Hays now holds only the same number of shares as she previously held in the Bay State organization.

Mr. Hays' stock, it is understood, is now retained in the treasury of the Revere Racing Association along with another large block of shares not issued.

It is reported that this stock will be available for purchase by reputable Massachusetts citizens if the Commission finds it necessary to revise the Revere picture in the future.

It is further disclosed that the new officers of the Revere Association including Edward M. Gallagher, Boston broker, and former President of the Boston City Council, have substantial holdings in the Revere racing organization. Meanwhile Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee of Massachusetts, a newly organized anti-gambling organization, said:

"With the granting of this license the Citizens Committee of Massachusetts feels more than ever the need of conducting an extensive and active educational campaign toward the ultimate repeal of pari mutuel betting in Massachusetts."

Aroostook's Potato Growers Urged by AAA to Cut Acreage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—While the outlook for Aroostook County's 1940 potato crop has improved since November, the prospect could be further advanced if growers would reduce the acreage to be planted this spring, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration counseled today.

The problem now facing Aroostook, the AAA said, is that if the large acreage is planted this spring as scheduled and a large potato crop is harvested, there will be a smaller cash return than if a reduced acreage is planted, other factors being normal.

According to present plans, Aroostook growers intend to increase the acreage by 5 per cent this year over last. This is a greater increase than the average for the entire country. For a total of but 2 per cent more acres are to be planted in potatoes this year than in 1939.

The advantage to Aroostook farmers, as to potato growers everywhere, in holding the number of acres at last year's level is indicated, the AAA said, by a study of cash returns on the potato crop for the past 14 years.

This study shows that somewhere between 360 and 370 million bushels of American potatoes can be sold annually at fair prices. For seven years in this period potato production was below 370 million bushels, the result being a fair price return to growers. There was also seven years when the production was above 370 million bushels and in these years there was a low price and unprofitable return.

Here is an example:

In 1938 there were roughly 374 million bushels of potatoes produced in the United States. The average U. S. farm price on this crop was 55 cents a bushel. In Aroostook County the return was 56 cents a bushel.

Compare these returns to 1939 when only about 361 million bushels were produced. This harvest brought a cash yield of 68 cents a bushel on the average U. S. farm price, and the still higher return of 70 cents a bushel in Aroostook.

In total averages the study shows that Aroostook County growers received an average return of 32 cents a bushel in those years when the national production was above 370 million bushels. But in the seven years when the national production was below this level the cash return averaged 89 cents a bushel.

Maine Fiscal Affairs Tied Up

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 11 (AP)—Administration officials endeavored to get the State's stalled fiscal machinery moving today, as investigators probed deeper into the affairs of former State Controller William A. Runnells, who is charged with embezzlement.

State checks paying employees' salaries and bills—held up yesterday by lack of a Controller—were dispatched today as Harold E. Rodgers took over the duties of Controller, succeeding Mr. Runnells.

State troopers guarded a hospital room where Mr. Runnells was recovering from bullet wounds which he told State Police were accidentally self-inflicted recently. Attorney General Franz U. Burkett deferred service of the embezzlement warrant, issued last night, pending improvement in Mr. Runnells' condition.

The warrant charged that Mr. Runnells had misappropriated $22,698 from State Highway Department garage receipts between Jan. 1, 1938 and March 31, 1940—a period covered fully by private auditors, who informed Gov. Lewis O. Barrows that more than $35,000 apparently has disappeared from the account since 1936.

Mr. Burkett said Mr. Runnells turned back $26,420 to the State yesterday.

Meanwhile, a storm brewed among members of the Republican-dominated Legislature over demands by Senate President Sumner Sewall and House Speaker Donald W. Philbrick for an "immediate" legislative probe of all phases of the audit report.

In the face of these demands, Governor Barrows announced that he would defer, pending completion of the audit, a special session of the Legislature he had intended to call April 18 to consider other matters.

Signature Ready

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11 (AP) Theodore C. Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Maine Controller's office, took off from Municipal Airport today for Augusta with a signature plate for issuance of 3,700 belated State of Maine pay checks.

A special crew of eight employees of an office equipment company worked from 10:30 o'clock last night until 3:30 o'clock this morning to turn out the plate bearing the signature of Harold E. Rodgers, recently appointed controller to succeed William A. Runnells, who resigned.

Boston May Get N. E. A. Convention

Possibility of bringing the National Education Association convention to Boston in 1941 loomed today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin attended a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce with local educators and officials of the N. E. A. to discuss the matter. Before the luncheon Mr. Tobin expressed considerable confidence that Boston would get the convention which would bring about 10,000 delegates to the city.

The N. E. A. Convention would compare in size with the Veterans of Foreign Wars Convention which was held here last summer. The decision of the educators will not be made, however, until its 1940 convention to be held at Milwaukee in July. If Boston is chosen the meetings will be held in Mechanics Building from June 29 to July 3.

U. S. to Seize Cargo of Oil Unloaded From German Craft

Lubricating oil—1,755,600 gallons of it—shipped from Port Arthur, Texas, aboard the German tanker Pauline Friederich, just before war was declared early last September, and intended for Germany, but which was brought to Boston when the tanker sought the safety of a neutral harbor, more than seven months ago, today flowed out of the tanks of the German vessel and into those of the American tanker Gulfcoast, at the Army Base, South Boston. Pumps operated all day.

The oil, described on the ship's manifest when it was filed at this port last September, as 41,800 barrels, is chiefly owned by the Gulf Oil Co., which also owns the tanker Gulfcoast. The German vessel—one of two of the nationality tied up in American ports—shifted from her berth at East Boston to the Army Base late yesterday.

Seizure of the oil and the American vessel in which it will soon be stored, is planned by the United States Customs, because it is cargo brought from one American port to another by a foreign vessel, thus violating the coastwise navigation laws.

Owen P. McKenna, Assistant Collector of Customs, said today that the Customs had no alternative under the law, and that the actual taking over of the vessel and cargo would be done as soon as the transfer had been completed, probably tomorrow. Special guards will be placed aboard and the valuable cargo and vessel will be in custody of the Customs.

Because of the unusual circumstances that caused the German tanker to come to Boston, it is felt in shipping circles that an appeal to Washington by the owners will probably result in mitigation and remission of the penalty—in this case seizure—and that the unwitting violation of the law be condoned.

Meantime the German tanker will be moved from the busy Army Base terminal, to some other, less used pier. Cost of wharfage at Commonwealth Pier, No. 2, East Boston, where the craft has been for several months, is said to be greater than the owners feel they can pay, and attempts are being made to locate a less expensive place to tie the craft up. Meantime, Coast Guard and customs officials keep close watch on the vessel to be sure that no sudden dash to sea is attempted without the regular clearance papers required by law.

Indian Culture Attleboro Theme

A detailed account of the excavation of an old Indian village in Norton, Mass., will be given by members of the Southern District of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society at the semi-annual meeting of the Society in Attleboro on Saturday. It will be heard at the afternoon session when a varied range of archaeological subjects, with emphasis on ancient Indian culture in New England, will be discussed.

John O. Brew of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University will be speaker in the evening. His topic will be "The Prehistory of Northern Arizona." Mr. Brew has been associated with the Department of Anthropology of the Peabody Museum since his graduation from Dartmouth in 1928.

New Treasures for College Library

Sarah C. Smith

Miss Betty Perrin

Miss Perrin of Shaker Heights, Ohio, and Miss Pribble of Evanston, Ill., are, respectively, Chairman and Secretary of the Wellesley Student Library Committee. Here they are examining recent acquisitions to the College Library, including the Kelmscott Chaucer, the Ashendene Dante and the Doves Bible, known as "the three ideal books of modern typography."

Miss Emily Pribble

'Ignorance' of South America In U. S. Assailed by Student

Steps toward overcoming the "tragic ignorance" of South America which now prevails in the United States are daily becoming more necessary as countries begin to recognize their interdependence, in the view of John T. Black, Harvard graduate student recently designated by the State Department as eligible for an exchange fellowship to Honduras.

Together with Ira Chart, also a Harvard graduate student, and 33 other North American students and teachers, Mr. Black has been placed upon a list from which 14 will be chosen by seven Latin-American countries. These men will be given a year of study, paid for by the South American country which serves as their host, and in return the United States Government will pay the expenses of 14 Latin-American students in colleges and universities of this country.

Plan Established in 1936

This system of exchange fellowships was established by the American nations at Buenos Aires in 1936.

"It really is tremendously important for the United States to get a realistic understanding of our southern neighbors," Mr. Black declares. "We have a habit of referring disdainfully to South Americans, and the very fact that we call ourselves 'Americans' looks to them like an attitude of superiority."

Political and trade relationships will not be permanently improved, and the United States will never really bring about "good neighborliness" until mutual understanding is laid as a foundation, he declared.

At present writing a thesis for his doctor's degree, Mr. Black has studied at the University of Madrid and at the Sorbonne in Paris since obtaining an A. B. from Harvard. His primary interest is the influence of France upon modern South American novels, and plans to teach the subject after finishing his studies.

Bibliography in View

If selected by the Nicaraguan Government, Mr. Chart also would be interested in studying South American literature, especially poetry, he declares. He has plans for compiling a bibliography of the work of all the South American "modernists," which he says are a "combination of European symbolism and romanticism." He would work in co-operation with the Nicaraguan Government.

"I am very much interested, too, in exploring the reasons for the prejudice against the United States felt in these countries. North American movies, unthoughtful tourists, and inexpert diplomats who make no attempt to learn the language, all give them a distorted picture of our country.

"Over the long range, better understanding—promoted by exchange fellowships and the like—will be the only solution to problems such as the Mexican expropriation of oil properties.

"The best way to promote peace is to get a correct understanding of one another's problems."

Ira Chart
and below
John T. Black

Harvard graduate students selected by the Department of State for possible fellowships to South American universities. They are both interested in studying Latin American literature, and in promoting better feeling among the Americas.

Mayor Lyons Signs Newtowne Contract

Mayor John W. Lyons today signed the Cambridge agreement with the Federal Government, calling for the erection of a $2,000,000 addition to the Newtowne housing project on Main Street.

The anti-climax to the removal of legal hurdles came Tuesday when the City Council voted to approve the project. It was passed by the Council by a 9 to 4 vote.

Local Courses In Vocations Held Big Need

Establishment of vocational training courses, promotion of the service of the State employment offices and revision of secondary school education to meet the problem of unemployed youth were proposed last night by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's special committee on unemployment in a preliminary report.

The committee stated the unemployment problem largely affects youth, pointing out that 60 per cent of the registrants at the State employment offices of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation are under 35 years of age.

Investigation revealed, the committee stated, that there is a potential shortage of skilled and semiskilled workers in various trades. To combat this situation the committee proposed vocational courses established through formation of local committees. These committees would study the immediate and future requirements of business and industry for skilled and semiskilled workers.

Regarding changes in the secondary education system, the committee said:

"In recent years, we believe, young people have come to regard manual labor, even the most highly skilled, to have somewhat of a social stigma. Most school children have been looking toward a 'white-collar' job. This has been to a considerable extent the result of our educational system. We hold that a great service can be rendered by educating young people to realize both the dignity, satisfaction and opportunity of physical work. Therefore, we suggest a careful study by the Department of Education looking to this end."

State College Income Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—More than a third of the cost of operating the Massachusetts State College last year was earned by the school through tuitions and sale of products, it has been announced by President Hugh P. Baker. A sum of $437,840 received from these sources was returned to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

The college spent $1,200,429 last year from State appropriations for support of the college, experiment station, extension service, and other departments. Major sources of money returned to the State were charges to students, boarding hall, sale of farm, dairy, forestry, and other products, fees from control service, and short courses.

Mr. Baker pointed out that the State appropriation partially supports work of the experiment station, extension service, control services, and field stations in addition to the work of student instruction.

346,077 Boston Voters

At the April 30 presidential primaries Boston will have 346,077 eligible voters, the Boston Election Commissioners announced following the ending of registration last night. Of these 201,346 are registered as Democrats, 53,696 as Republicans, and 91,035 not designating any party affiliation.

Provincetown Dike Repairs Saving Is Seen

Repairs to the dike at Provincetown, extending across House Point Island flats, from Stevens Point to Wood End, will cost the United States less than the Government estimate, if the lowest bidder is awarded the contract.

Five companies submitted bids ranging from $21,067 to $26,600, it was announced by the United States Army Engineers in Boston. The Government estimated the cost at $21,349. Lowest bidder was the William R. Farrell & Son, Inc., of Boston.

Estimated quantity of corestone necessary to be furnished and placed in position is 4,080 tons, while 1,060 tons of old capstones and slopestones are to be removed, stored until the wall is repaired, and then replaced on the dike. The dike, built in 1914, of stones weighing three tons each, together with smaller ones to make a compact mass, has slumped in places and must be restored to a uniform height of 15 feet above mean low water. The wall must have a top width of five feet. Specifications call for the work being done within 120 calendar days after the successful bidder is notified to proceed.

R. I. Museum Votes Admission to Be Free

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—From now on, a thin purse need keep no one away from the museum of the Rhode Island School of Design, for the trustees voted to make admission to the museum free at all times.

'Arbor Day' in Connecticut To See Hurricane Gaps Filled

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11 — Spring weather, the opening of the fishing season, a special "Arbor Day" and warnings about possible forest fires combined this week in Connecticut to turn the attention of the State's citizens to the out-of-doors.

Tomorrow has been designated by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin as 1940 "Arbor Day" in a proclamation urging all persons to plant trees and shrubs. The Connecticut Forest and Park Association is heading a State-wide organization to encourage tree planting on roadsides, school grounds, greens and private lawns.

The Arbor Day is the second since the 1938 hurricane. Many thousands of trees were planted in April of last year in the first organized effort to restore roadside beauty. This year people are being asked to continue the task.

Echo of Hurricane

The hurricane is responsible also for the forest fire warnings. Forest trees felled in the storm a year and a half ago have had time now to dry out. State Forester Austin F. Hawes describes the spring season, just beginning, as one of the most critical in the State's history, despite the efforts made in the past year to clean up hurricane debris.

Thus far, points out Mr. Hawes, the weather has prevented danger. Even now there is snow and ice in the woods. But another few days of warm weather will bring the forest fire season. The State Forester has 114 trained crews organized and on call. For the first time in Connecticut, radio is available for fire fighting work. A shortwave system has been installed for communication between forest fire towers and cruising cars.

* * *

Job Applications; Opera

More than 40 persons, from 10 states, have applied for the $7,500 position of Personnel Director in the State Government, to be vacated soon by Harry W. Marsh, resigned. The Personnel Advisory Committee, which will nominate a slate of candidates from which the Governor will appoint has made no announcement concerning its method of selection.

Eastern Connecticut is to have its first opera performance in more than a generation when the University of Connecticut presents Gluck's "Orpheus" April 15 and 16. Gertrude Gerggren and Lois Bennett, both of New York, are singing the leading roles of Orpheus and Euridice. Students and townspeople make up the chorus, orchestra and ballet.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner": transcribed.
7:15 p. m.—"Science and Man," presented by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston and Cambridge Branch.
7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "The Music Drama: Richard Wagner."
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art.
8:15 p. m.—The Diary of a Traveler: The Americas.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Berlin—Music Conservatory. Concert, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Request Program. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-241m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner Music"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.		"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cafe Continental"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Novatone Time"	Songs by Kay Ivers	"Curtain Calls"; recorded music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45		Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"		Song recital
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	**Musical Americana: choir and orchestra**	"Mr. District Attorney";	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers		dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	The Staley Players;
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"I Love a Mystery";	Kay Kyser's College of	dramatization
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**John Gunther, news**	**"Good News of 1940"; music; comedy**	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Cab Calloway's Orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Town Meeting; "The Essential Differences**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra.**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Enric Madriguera's Or.	
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	**Between the Republican & Democratic Parties"**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Lucille Ball; Jeffrey Lynn; piano duet; orchestra.**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money	Florence Wyman; Tom		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; News	Thomas; orchestra		"Concert Revue"; Henry	Joe Green's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather			Weber's Orchestra; so-	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Rep. Stanley, Conn.**	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Safety Award	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-241m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn; songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	Variety Program: Rakovs Orch.; soloists	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Welcome Home Breakfast	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review		"Kate Hopkins"; drama	to Red Sox and Bees	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"About Us"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**American School of the Air**	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		"Breakfast Club"; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	Rakov's Orch.; soloist	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"; sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch.	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Air"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dick O'Heren, tenor	Variety program
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Variety program
2:00	Musicale	**NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor**	Hymns of All Churches	"Word Dramas"	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama	El Paseo Troubadours	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"Your Son and I"	**Music Appreciat'n Hour**	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Harvard-Stanford University debate on the Abolishment of College Fraternities**	Western Serenade
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.		Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair.	**John Gunther, news**	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Harvard program	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Benny Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Sons of Purple Sage"	"Consolairs"
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport Reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Music; talk; weather	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	James E. Agnew, talk	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Celia Page, soprano
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; News**	**"This Amazing America"; quiz program John Gunther, news**	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:15				"March of Progress"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30					Variety program
8:45		Maurice Spitalny's Or.		"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"What Would You Have Done"; quiz show		"Dinner at Home"	
9:30	"First Nighter"		'What's My Name' quiz program	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization			'Command Performance'	
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama	**Coolidge Chamber Music Festival**	**Don Ameche Variety Program**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15				News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	**"Front Line Headlines"**	"Behind the Headlines";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra,	The Majestics; orchestra
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Studio program	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	George King's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	**Syracuse Salutes the Byrd Expedition**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"		Tommy Tucker's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, April 12

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

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$100,000 Boathouse Planned For the Charles River Basin

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eager young mariners watching with longing eyes for their ship to come in over the blue waters of the Charles River Basin will see that dream come true.

A new $100,000 boathouse, with sailing boats, shells and row boats, for public and semi-public use is to be built on the Boston shore of the Basin between the Union Boat Club and the West Boston Bridge, Douglas Lawson, Secretary of the Charles River Improvement Committee, which was instrumental in developing the plan, disclosed in an interview today.

An appropriation for this purpose will be made by the Metropolitan District Commission from the residue of the Charles River Improvement Fund, which was made up of public contributions including $1,000,000 in 1929 from Mrs. James J. Storrow for improvement of the Charles River Basin.

"While it was the hope of the committee in charge to put into commission some 200 boats, it was the feeling of Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and rightly," added Mr. Lawson—"that it would be wiser to start at first with a smaller fleet of 25 sailing boats and 25 row boats. This number may be increased if the demand justifies an additional appropriation for that purpose."

Sailing Boats

The sailing boats will be similar to those used at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "As to shells," said Mr. Lawson with an evident interest in that type of craft, "if some of the nearby schools show any definite desire for shell rowing, part of the Improvement Fund will be used by the Commission to purchase shells for that purpose, provided these schools are willing to meet part of the expense."

The boathouse itself will be 100 feet long, 70 feet deep and it will be built with an approach on the water side so that shells and other craft will not have to be carried out around the house to be launched as is the case at the Union Boat Club building.

"At Mr. Hultman's insistence, in which I was most eager to join," declared Mr. Lawson, "the emphasis on both types of boats will be safety above everything else."

Similar Plan

There will be strict tests and requirements at any rate before these young mariners are permitted to take the helm.

"The Community Service of Boston, Inc., has agreed to operate the boathouse," Mr. Lawson revealed. Since the appropriation from the Improvement Fund includes only construction of the club and its equipment, its upkeep must be financed in some other way.

The city has no funds available for the purpose, and the Metropolitan District Commission naturally did not wish to undertake the project without some provision for its maintenance, he explained. "However, the Community Service has agreed to do this, and they will have a boat captain in charge of the house and the sailing and rowing."

There will be, of course, a charge for the use of the boats, he continued, so that eventually it may be a self-supporting proposition; but in the meantime it will require outside assistance. It is understood that the Community Service will solicit funds for the purpose.

The architects for the new building, according to Mr. Lawson, will be Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley of Boston.

Members of that committee which drew up the plan which was submitted to and approved by the Metropolitan District Commission are: Douglas Lawson, President of the Charles River Associates; Charles F. Batcheler, Jr., Secretary of the same organization; A. N. Winslow, Jr., President of the Union Boat Club; Russell Codman, Union Boat Club; Stephen Mahoney, Cambridge Park Department; Dr. John Harmon, Boston University; W. C. Wood, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph Lee, Community Boat Club; Theodore L. Eliot, Community Service, of Boston, Inc.; W. Duncan Russell of the same organization; William M. Mullen of the City of Boston; Russell Gerould, Executive Department of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Boston Taxpayers' Alliance In Drive for 50,000 Members

The Boston Taxpayers' Alliance today was completing plans to send 1,100 volunteer workers to canvas the city beginning next Monday, in a 15-day drive for 50,000 members. Opening of the drive was officially marked last night by a meeting of more than 500 persons at Tremont Temple, at which officials of the organization outlined their program and the guest speakers were Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Gleason L Archer, President of Suffolk University.

A demand that the Commonwealth take over the entire cost of public welfare in Boston, with consequent reduction of $10 in the tax rate, was voiced by Richard J. Lane, President of the Alliance and a former member of the Boston School Committee.

"The welfare load should be assumed by the State and its load distributed equitably so that Boston's rich dormitory towns which have little if any welfare loads should bear their share of the whole," he declared.

Outlining a broad program of relief to Boston by the State, which presumably the Alliance intends to carry to Beacon Hill at next year's legislative session, Mr. Lane demanded:

State aid for State highways running through Boston.

State assumption of the Sumner Tunnel deficits.

State or Federal support for the East Boston Airport.

Contributions by Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop to the expenses of Suffolk County, which are now borne entirely by Boston.

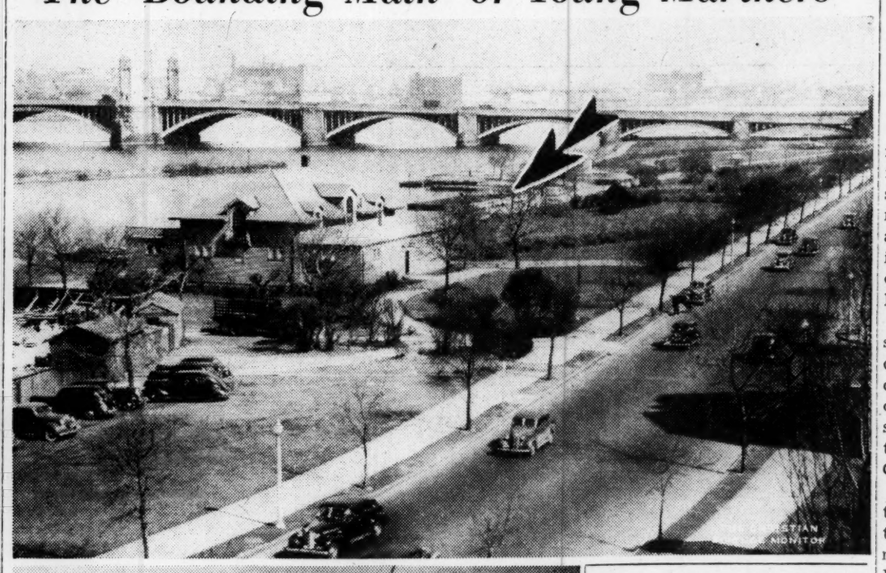
Shifting of the Boston Elevated's deficits to the shoulders of the stockholders.

Both Mr. Lane's speech and that of James Dempsey, director of the Alliance, emphasized the need of relief to real estate. In the past a sales tax and transfer of relief costs to the state have been urged by some groups as companion proposals.

Mr. Dempsey urged further economies at City Hall, as did Mr. Lane. He upbraided the Council for its alleged lack of interest in economy and declared the body had ignored numerous suggestions for economy in the recent consideration of the 1940 budget.

The plea for relief to real estate was also advanced by Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners' Association, and Mr. Archer. Senator Tobey spoke on the need for economy in the Federal Government.

The 'Bounding Main' of Young Mariners



By a Staff Photographer

Views of the Charles River Basin

Upper picture gives a general view, with arrow indicating site of proposed $100,000 public boathouse. In the lower skippers are seen setting sail from the Community Boat Club. There will be more of the same when the new boathouse goes up near the West Boston Bridge and launches another fleet for young local mariners.

Wire Tapping Evidence Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—The Providence County grand jury today called for all evidence relating to wire tapping by a private detective agency which Gov. William H. Vanderbilt said he hired in connection with election fraud probes, Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony announced.

The Governor had no comment on the jury's request. Mr. Jackvony, whose office and home telephones were tapped, said he would present "without fear or favor" all evidence gathered both by his department and federal officials.

Meantime Deputy Sheriffs served on Governor Vanderbilt and Harold A. Fasick, Providence manager of the New England Telephone Company, writs in a $500,000 suit brought against each by Edward L. Freeman, Pawtucket stationer.

Mr. Freeman was recently found not probably guilty on charges brought by Pawtucket police that he aided Lee Edward Barton in tapping the home telephone of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket last autumn. Mr. Barton was a lodger in Mr. Freeman's home.

(The verdict of not probably guilty is one given by a judge at a preliminary hearing, and constitutes, in effect, a dismissal of the charges.)

The Republican Governor, in answer to a statement by U. S. District Attorney J. Howard McGrath, announced yesterday that he personally retained and paid for the services of a New York agency which tapped telephones in the state last year during an investigation of "election frauds."

The writs were returnable in Superior Court May 15.

The Pawtucket City Council, meanwhile, adopted a resolution urging prosecution by the State of persons connected in any way with tapping of the phones of Mayor McCoy and Louis V. Jackvony, the State's Republican Attorney General.

Williston Alumni Group Holds Annual Banquet

Eastern Massachusetts members of the Williston Academy Alumni Association held their annual dinner and elected officers at the Hotel Puritan last evening. John T. Ryan, President, introduced Edward Whiting, Chairman of the Trustees of the Boston Elevated, as toastmaster.

Among the speakers were Archibald Galbraith, Principal of the Academy, and Prof. Howard G. Boardman. The new officers are: Edward C. Bowen, President, Joe D. Harrington and Dr. J. E. Ganley, Vice-Presidents. Benjamin Sands was re-elected secretary.

Hospital Head Is Backed By Its Trustees

The trustees of the Worcester State Hospital sent to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today a copy of resolutions adopted by the Board defending Dr. William E. Bryan, Superintendent of the Hospital, against criticism contained in an audit of the Institution's accounts by Russell A. Wood, State Auditor.

Mr. Wood had reported that Dr. Bryan, without authorization, had employed an institution head cook as cook in his private home. The auditor also recommended that Dr. Bryan be required to pay the salary of this cook out of his own pocket.

The Trustees, in announcing their admiration for "Dr. Bryan's administrative ability and their unfounded personal confidence in him," pointed out that during the past 19 years the State has provided Dr. Bryan with a cook, as it did his predecessor. The Trustees added that the wages of the cook have been included in the annual budget and that the item has been approved for many years by the Trustees and the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Regarding the canteen shortage the Trustees said they and the Superintendent had been investigating this subject. The apparent shortage is in the physical inventory taken by the State at selling prices of the merchandise. It may be due to the manner of taking stock over a period of several years; or to a variation in selling prices; or to other obviously possible causes, or to a combination of them.

U. S. Revival Of Religious Values Urged

Only in a revival of social and religious values is there to be found the "old-fashioned shirt-sleeve Americanism" which can rescue this country from the WPA, an "important form of state socialism," Prof. Carle C. Zimmerman of Harvard told the Somerville Ministerial Alliance recently.

"America needs a moral renaissance," the Harvard sociologist declared. "If the religious agencies can bring this about by an attack on our present demoralized social sentiments, they will have earned the title of America's Twentieth Century Minutemen."

Professor Zimmerman has, in the past five years, made an extensive study of work relief administration in Italy, Germany, and England, as well as America. The principal differences between the European system and that of the New Deal, he has found, are two: first, that in Europe, work relief "means work, first, and relief, second"; second, that "in England, Germany, and Italy the WPA worker really does a first rate job."

He listed these "characteristics" of the American WPA:

1. Efficiency "materially below the ordinary American standards."
2. Domination "by pork barrel politics."
3. Encouragement of "stagnation, irresponsibility, and chiseling" . . . in the country at large.
4. Inadequate planning, amateurishness, and just plain carelessness" in administration.
5. A "definitely low work morale" and a consequent unwillingness of workers to return to private industry where hard labor is necessary.

"At present," Professor Zimmerman concluded, "we have all the disadvantages of a 'managed' economy with few of its advantages. We have all the disadvantages of an 'unmanaged' economy with none of its advantages."

R. I. Gain in Jobs Best in 10 Years

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—Manufacturing and mercantile employment in Rhode Island in 1939 was the highest since 1929, according to the annual report of the State Department of Labor made public today.

The report said that last year a total of 174,917 persons were employed by establishments having five or more adult workers. This compared with a total of 158,446 in 1938 and was second only to the peak for the past decade reached in 1929, when 193,268 persons were employed in this State.

Terms of Concordat Offered At Episcopal Convention

In addition to Bishop William Lawrence's militant address condemning a "smug and patronizing" attitude on the part of this country in the world situation, a matter of significance which came before the 155th annual Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Ford Hall yesterday was the report to the delegates on the proposed concordat of the Episcopal Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Delegates took no part in the discussion, but listened to the Rev. Angus Dun, D. D., professor of systematic divinity at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and Dean-elect of the School, scheduled to succeed the Rev. Henry B. Washburn, D. D., on July 1, and the Rev. Granville M. Williams, Superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, who outlined points in this forward, co-operative step of two large denominations.

The step toward church unity was taken by the Episcopal General Convention in October, 1937, in Cincinnati, in naming a Commission on Approaches to Unity. The Presbyterian General Assembly accepted the proposal to form a committee for joint consideration, and the project will come before the Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in Kansas City, Mo., next October. Broadly, the aim of the concord is to provide for a united front by two large Protestant churches to combat pagan forces in the world today and to move forward together for the common good of all.

Dr. Dun spoke in favor of adopting the concordat, emphasizing that it was "a distinctly limited step, laying aside many questions which would be dealt with later if we considered a permanent union." Simply put, he said, this would enable two churches, Episcopal and Presbyterian, to join, particularly in a community where one strong church was needed; chaplains representing both churches could work in the Army and Navy, colleges and institutions; by mutual extension of ordination, a minister of one church under this arrangement would observe the tenets of the other.

Noting that "there is no plan which can call out universal consent," Dr. Dun suggested that "if we are to do anything at all, we must do the best we can in the light of actually existing conditions."

The concordat, he explained, would provide for an extension of ecclesiastical orders, permitting Presbyterian presbyters to officiate at certain Episcopal ministrations and allowing Episcopal priests to officiate at Presbyterian services. In each case, the minister would observe the discipline of the church in which he was functioning.

The Rev. Mr. Williams indicated that he was not out of sympathy with the general broad purpose to be served by the concordat, but criticized means which he said would constitute a violation of canon law.

In place of a proposed "commissioning" of Presbyterian ministers as a substitute for ordination, he suggested that the commissions consider ordination of Presbyterian ministers into the Episcopal Church and vice versa, "in full recognition of each system and without prejudice of any kind against the minister's previous experience."

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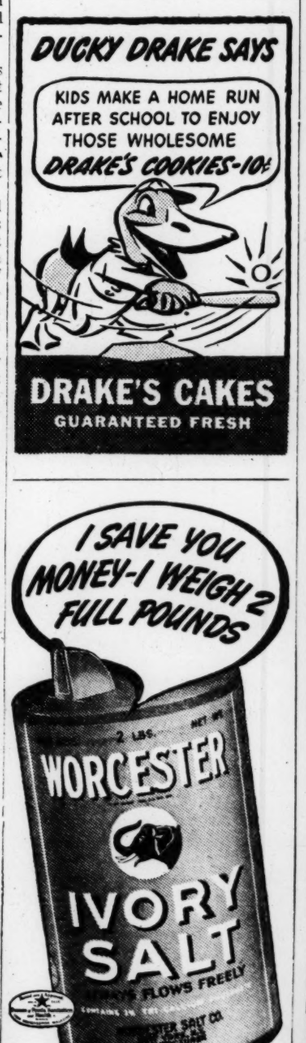
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Stravinsky Concludes Lectures at Harvard—New French Film

Florenz Ames — Gretchen Davidson — George M. Cohan — McKay Morris — Celeste Holm

George M. Cohan
Impressions of characters in "The Return of the Vagabond," coming Monday to the Colonial.

Composer in Final Lecture; Plans 1940-41 Concert Tour

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Igor Stravinsky, the composer, led the sixth and last of his meetings under the Charles Eliot Norton fund at the New Lecture Hall of Harvard University last night, reading a paper in French on the art of execution in music. He gave a rather brief discussion of his theme, taking less time than he would need to direct a presentation of certain of his orchestral works—"Sacre du Printemps," for example.

Mr. Stravinsky is staying on in Boston and Cambridge until some time in May, when he departs for California, to seek rest and time to pursue what he speaks of as his "business"; that is to say, composing. By present intentions he seems likely to continue his sojourn in America for a good while yet; for he has planned to make a concert tour here in the season of 1940-41.

* * *

He closed his Norton "Poetry" evening with an epilogue in which he referred warmly to his academic experience in the U. S. A., intimating that he had found getting up a lecture series not so unlike, after all, his regular "business," in that it has its bounds and forms, and in that it is something relying at once on interpretation and prophecy. He was enthusiastically applauded by his small, though appreciative, audience, and he took curtain calls at the end in the manner of an admired performer.

The Stravinsky meetings could have been arranged under no other sponsorship, probably, but one of the endowment type, which may be supposed to stand quite free of collegiate and intercollegiate politics. The familiar scheme of exchange professorships for bringing distinguished visitors around turns out pretty often to be but a swapping of jackknives that leaves each party about where it was before. The selection of an eminent figure, however, out of the actual "business" world of "Poetry," with no strings to it, must produce a result of singular value.

* * *

The lecturer kept off controversial topics at his farewell; and yet he appeared in as critical a mood as ever. He called romanticists to task for demanding that music express ideas that lie beyond its scope and that belong more properly to literature. He deplored the tyranny of the virtuoso executant, whether conductor or pianist: he regretted the musical "saturation" which the radio brings; he took a last fling at the false listener, whom he puts under the ban of "snob."

In more positive vein, he referred to the secret elements in written music—the imponderables, which a good interpreter must and will find. He spoke of the importance of the first public hearing of a piece of music, and he dwelt on the original audience's responsibility for the "destiny" of a composition. Well, indeed, he might, considering what he has been through from time to time in that regard. He described a good listener as the composer's partner. He noted, finally, what a joyful occurrence it is when a new piece of music comes into the world.

News of the Stage

New York

"Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play, with Betty Field, John Craven, and Luther Adler in the cast, will give its ninety-sixth and final performance at the Hudson Theater Saturday evening. The comedy was the second production this year by The Playwrights' Company. The first, "Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson, with Paul Muni starred, is now in Chicago.

* * *

"Morning Star," the Sylvia Regan play in which Molly Picon is to star, has postponed its opening from tonight until Tuesday evening, April 16, to permit further rehearsals. George Kondolf is the producer, Charles K. Freeman is directing, and the cast includes among others Joseph Buloff, Jeanne Greene, Georgette Harvey, Ruth Yorke, and Martin Blaine.

* * *

"Reunion in New York," the intimate musical review at the Little Theater, will give a special performance Sunday evening for the benefit of the American Viennese Group, Inc.

* * *

With Equity demands apparently still pending, rehearsals have begun for "American Jubilee," which will officially open at the New York World's Fair Saturday, May 11, following a preview the preceding Friday. Albert Johnson is producing the spectacle in which 300 singers, dancers, and specialty acts will participate. Fifty black horses and 72 cyclists are announced among the novelty features. A turntable with a diameter of 270 feet will switch the continuously moving scenes. There will be four performances daily.

The principals in the company include Lucy Monroe, Ray Middleton, Paul Haakon, and Margaret Adams. Lyrics and music are the work of Oscar Hammerstein II and Arthur Schwartz. Leon Leonidoff is staging "American Jubilee" and Catherine Littlefield is in charge of the choreography.

* * *

"Hellzapoppin" celebrated its 682nd performance at the Winter Garden last night. The Olsen and Johnson show claims a record for musicals, previously held by "Rose Marie," with 681 performances. According to the Shubert office, the Messrs. O. and J. cut a cake bearing 682 candles during the performance.

* * *

Evelyn Varden and John Cromwell have been added to the cast of "Grey Farm, by Hector Bolitho and Terence Rattigan, starring Oscar Homolka. Irving Cooper will present the melodrama on April 27 at a theater to be announced.

Nan Rae and Maude Davis, who put on an extremely funny act in "The Straw Hat Revue," have joined the new Jimmy Durante-Ray Bolger musical, "Keep Off the Grass," now in rehearsal. Other additions to the company include José Limon, solo dancer with the Weidman-Humphrey Group, and Daphne Vane, formerly with the American Ballet, who will do specialty dances.

Film Notes

"Santa Fe," a picture based on adventures along the Santa Fe Trail, will be Warners' 1941 successor to "Virginia City." Errol Flynn will star, Michael Curtiz will direct, and Robert Buckner author of "Virginia City," will provide the script.

* * *

Warners have also purchased A. J. Cronin's "Jupiter Laughs" as a vehicle for Mr. Flynn.

Donald Crisp and Albert Basserman have been added to the cast of "The Life of Knute Rockne," starring Pat O'Brien.

Linda Darnell will play the leading feminine role opposite Tyrone Power in "Brigham Young," with Dean Jagger in the title part.

Hofer at Shaw Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

At the gallery of George R. Shaw, 2nd, 71 Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of paintings by Karl Hofer.

This modern German painter was first brought to the attention of Americans at the Carnegie International Exhibitions in Pittsburgh, where he carried off the first prize in 1938. He has gained popularity in America rapidly since then for a dozen American museums have acquired paintings by him.

Hofer belongs to the German Expressionist School. His pictures show a sobriety and brooding quality which many German artists developed in disillusionment after the last war. They wer influenced by Paris in technical digressions from tradition.

Hofer seems to hark back to the Greeks, to the medieval Christians; he seems in any event to get away from the present day world, except in parable or allegory. We are reminded of the twilight moods of Picasso, of those Blue Period portraits which seem dream-like in substance, remote and detached. We are also reminded of Gauguin and his love of decoration. The Germans took their influences from the French as they served their needs, and inasmuch as they sought to express the pictorial equivalent of emotional states, they found many ways to unleash their feeling. The Hofer pictures have qualities of primitivism, of distortion, of dramatics, of sheer decorative beauty.

Individual drawings and the original illustrations for Mr. Thurber's book "The Last Flower" are also on view at the Shaw Gallery. Mr. Thurber proves himself a critic of civilization in his droll drawings which say deep things with a light touch.

* * *

Woodcuts at Fogg

At the Fogg Art Museum, Gothic woodcuts from the collection of Lessing J. Rosenwald are on exhibition through April 15.

These prints were once an inexpensive item of trade. They were sold to medieval pilgrims coming to churches or shrines. They were meant to be substitutes for the prized miniatures painted on vellum. They depicted in heavy and sometimes crude lines patron saints, the crucifixion, the Madonna and Child. They were colored by hand.

The colors have softened with age, and the crude linear patterns have taken on beauty. The woodcuts possess sometimes vigor and sturdiness, sometimes an impassioned seriousness that may well be lacking in more suave and professional prints. Such ingenuous clumsiness has been simulated self-consciously by artists of our time.

The portrayals are outspoken in the ideas they aim to convey; saints carry or display their symbols obviously, martyrs are subjected to graphic punishments.

Especially interesting is the artistic validity of these wares. The laws of design are inherent in well-composed surfaces. There is clarity, vividness, and vitality.

Shown besides these woodcuts are some metal cuts which are notable for the fine textures suggested through sensitive handling of the plate.

* * *

Miss Pearson at Guild

Paintings by Miss Marguerite Pearson will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists through April 20.

There are portraits, still-lifes, and domestic interiors in the exhibition. They indicate patience and indefatigable effort, for Miss Pearson paints with a meticulous brush and is tireless in characterizing small details. Miss Pearson includes in her compositions women clad in early sumptuous costumes, women of leisure and culture, who pour tea, play on a spinet, or sit in quiet meditation. There is a prevailing quaintness, refinement, and a touch of sentimentality. Miss Pearson thus records her devotion to an epoch which is gone.

Her personal portraits record likenesses with care, after the manner of our naturalistic painters. Again Miss Pearson proves herself an able performer. The likenesses are literal, clear, and definitive. In them the painter has shown a tenacity and a discipline that are remarkable. Only occasionally does she tinge her portraits with the sentiment which qualifies the interior views.

There are some scenes of Rockport, done outdoors. Here Miss Pearson has keyed up her palette to have it correspond to the strong sunlight. Somehow she has not come to terms with the sharp and bright sunlight, as with the soft and filmy illumination of indoors.

* * *

Figurines Shown

Color plasticine figures by Margaret Blake are to be on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, through April 20.

Mrs. Blake has a natural facility in handling the fictile plasticine. The material responds readily to her quick wit and keen observation. Thirty-one exhibits include characterizations in frivolous or serious vein, diminutive personal portraits such as those of Paderewski or Robert Morley; imaginary portraits such as Isabella of Austria, the White Queen, Alice and the Duchess, Humpty Dumpty, Japanese girls, a violinist, a bailerina, a clown, Cinderella. She colors the figurines and glazes them.

We are reminded of the Chelsea porcelains and the charming genre and fanciful figurines made by potters of Denmark, Germany, and Austria. Mrs. Blake may also have in mind the terra cotta industry of the Chinese T'ang modelers, or the ancient Tanagra potters. The old terra cottas have lost most of their color; they were probably more brightly colored than these.

There are moments when Mrs. Blake is less occupied with sheer descriptive details and more observant of the large sculptural design. The less fussiness her figurines show, the more they approach the province of sculpture, getting away from the bric-à-brac status. The portraits show real merit. She does manage in these small statuettes to catch a likeness, and an engaging one.

At the same gallery there are being shown etchings by Sears Gallagher and the late George Wales who specialized in themes of sailing boats.

Opening Ballet Cast

Irina Baronova, guest ballerina, will appear as Queen of the Swans in "Swan Lake," at the opening next Tuesday night of the engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House. Other parts will be taken by André Eglevsky, Roland Guerard, and Vladimir Kostenko.

Dancers in the first Boston performance of "Devil's Holiday" will be Alexandra Danilova, Marc Platoff, Nathalie Krassovska, and Tatiana Chamie. "The Bluebird" will feature Alicia Markova, and Igor Youskevich. Leonide Massine and Mia Slavenska will be the leading dancers in "Capriccio Espagnole."

This first-night performance will be for the benefit of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation.

'Ultimatum' and Von Stroheim

"Ultimatum," French film now at the Fine Arts, is concerned with events on the Austro-Serbian border between the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the beginning of the World War. Its purpose seems clear enough. It is to show the wedge driven between friendly individuals by the threat of conflict, and the mounting tension which precedes the outbreak of hostilities. In the broad outlines, it seems to accomplish that aim. But the late Robert Wiene who directed and Leo Lania who wrote the screen play have been less adroit in filling in the details. The players have helped to some degree in bridging the gaps. But there are awkward aspects of the story and artificialties which they have not been able to conceal.

The central figures in the narrative are a Serbian officer, his Austrian bride, an Austrian friend of long standing, and a Serbian commandant. All is peaceful when the film begins. Serbian peasants are celebrating a festival in company with friendly Austrians from across the Danube. But the Serbian officer is sent on a secret mission after news is received of the assassination, and his bride finds a wall of suspicion rising between them.

As the complications multiply, the Serbian officer is shot and captured. His wife, because of a conversation with the Austrian, comes under Serbian surveillance. The Austrian offers himself as a pledge for her return while she crosses the border to see her husband. But before she arrives, her husband has been fatally wounded in an attempt to escape. He survives only long enough to hear the explosion which means that the bridge between the two countries has been blown up and war has begun.

In some of its developments the story seems melodramatically contrived. But it also has moments of power. It is aided in that direction by a strong characterization by Eric Von Stroheim as the Serbian commandant, and by an admirable performance by Aimos as an informer ready to serve either side which is ready to pay him. Dita Parlo as the Austrian bride has a tendency to over-act but she has scenes that are simply and effectively done. Bernard Lancret does not seem to make the Serbian officer and husband a very convincing figure. Abel Jacquin as the Austrian friend conveys an impression of directness and sincerity.

To complete the program Alfred Cortot, pianist, is heard from the screen playing Debussy's "Children's Corner," and there are a "March of Time" issue on Canada, and newsreels. E. F. M.

Youth Concerts Conclude

The final concert in the series of symphonic programs for young people, played by 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Wheeler Beckett, was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Beckett had chosen, in response to requests, the Overture to "Der Freischütz" by Weber; the Largo from Haydn's Symphony in G, No. 13; Leclair's "Tambourin"; Debussy's "Clair De Lune," arranged by Samuel Seiniger of the second violin section of the orchestra; the "Triana" from "Ibéria" by Albeniz; "Peter and the Wolf" by Prokofieff, with Richard Hale in his familiar role of narrator, and Wagner's "Ride of Valkyrs."

An impressive list of compositions heard during the two seasons of these concerts was carried by the program. Thirty-one composers were listed and the works performed number fifty-eight. The best results, educationally, will be achieved if these concerts are followed up with further musical experience.

Some localities are already fortunate in the possession of school boards, teachers, and music supervisors among whom exists full cooperation, and in such communities, some sort of between-season musical activity probably will be provided for pupils. Mr. Beckett has established a high standard to which it is hoped his young listeners may be held in the continuation of their musical development and appreciation. He has, in the past two years, turned much fallow ground; it must now be vigorously yet subtly cultivated.

Several things impressed us yesterday afternoon. In the first place, the novelty of attending a genuine symphony concert has, after two years, worn thin. The younger pupils feel less restraint. Airplanes made of programs sail over our heads, little wads of candy-papers shower from the balconies, and audible conversation throughout a number is no longer unusual. Mr. Beckett appears to have the affection of his young people, and while it is not his place to act as policeman, yet an occasional word from him might be effective.

It might be, also, that the boys and girls would respond more readily to the music if there were less preliminary comment. Mr. Beckett's program notes have been rather complete. It would seem that extended comment such as that of yesterday should be unnecessary. Mr. Beckett hit precisely the right note, however, when he gave the single, impromptu but fragmentary example of orchestral color before performing the entire Albeniz opus. This added something quite definite to the musical experience of the boys and girls, numbers of whom again missed the final program item because valuable time had been consumed in discussion, plus an encore misplaced before the intermission.

"Peter and the Wolf" found instant favor and it was evident that few in the audience missed the musical allusions. Mr. Hale's narration was received with laughter at the proper moments, and the entrance of the various instruments was keenly appreciated, especially the tonal combination depicting the descent of the lasso.

Mr. Beckett's reading of the scores was in his customary clipped and decisive manner, with the exception of the Haydn Largo, which was taken at too moderate a tempo. There was evident approval from his young listeners at the announcement that there would probably be another series of concerts next year. Mr. Beckett's is a fundamentally sound idea and this project should be carried forward. To the men of the orchestra who so faithfully co-operate should also be given a special word of commendation. Theirs is not an easy task. G. M. S.

'Waiting for Odets' At the Barn Theater

The Ford Hall Forum Players had a great deal of fun on the little stage of The Barn, on Joy Street, last night, as they burlesqued various types of drama to which they themselves are rather addicted. "Waiting for Odets" was the title of the piece, which is the work of the Chicago Repertory Group.

First of all there was an amusingly riotous Hollywood conference on the adaptation of Clifford Odets "Waiting for Lefty" to the screen. In the absence of the author, pair of the collaborators had the opportunity to demonstrate their ideas on the subject. There were a few minutes in the manner of Eugene O'Neill—filled with introspective asides. Stark tragedy and the offstage demise of a Russian wolfhound, Boris, came next. Noel Coward's offhand British drawing-room manner was then introduced, and finally the same subjects of starvation, strikes, and taxicabs were given an operatic treatment.

To open the program, Eleanor Price's "The Vest-Pocket Standby"—with its wooden soldiers and the nurse who gets tired of winding them up—was presented for the third time in The Barn. There was also a short monologue by Helen Marko, entitled "An International Orphan," in which Miss Marko impersonated a much bedraggled "Peace."

The program is to be repeated through this week and from Wednesday through Saturday next week.

Film Assignments

Albert Basserman has joined the cast of "Personal History," after receiving permission from the immigration authorities. Eduardo Ciannelli, Edmund Gwenn, and Elsie (Mrs.) Basserman have also been assigned to prominent roles in a film the cast of which already includes Joel McCrea, Laraine Day, Herbert Marshall, and Robert Benchley. Alfred Hitchcock is directing.

Pond at Jaffrey
Painting by Sam Charles on exhibition at Grace Horne Galleries

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Mexicans Rally To Protest Oil Arbitration

MEXICO CITY, D. F., April 11 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans were rallied today for a nation-wide demonstration against the United States' request for arbitration of the two-year-old oil controversy and in support of Mexico's expropriation of the foreign-owned industry.

Government offices, stores, factories and mines were ordered closed for the demonstration in every city and sizable town in Mexico.

The recently created "committee for the defense of national integrity and for the struggle against imperialism," a pro-government group with army representation, organized the protest.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F., April 11—First announcement that the United States Government was asking for arbitration of the oil question caused intense excitement here which has since subsided upon issuance of reassuring words from President Cardenas and the Foreign Office.

A special session of the Congress has been called to consider the arbitration proposal offered in the note delivered by Secretary of State Hull to Mexican Ambassador Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, and the Mexican Revolutionary Party and the Confederation of Mexican Labor have called a sympathy strike throughout the nation today to demonstrate public support of the Government's oil policy. The press is unanimously supporting the Government and declaring that the requested arbitration would be an invasion of Mexico's sovereignty.

Rejection Seen

That the arbitration request will be rejected is the inevitable conclusion here in view of repeated statements by President Cardenas and Foreign Office spokesmen.

Any attempt to claim a denial of justice by Mexican courts would be resisted here on the grounds that it would question the validity of the national legal bodies, a subject which could not be admitted for controversy and would be an invasion of the nation's sovereignty.

Mexico has moreover maintained throughout that the dispute is between the foreign companies and the Mexican Government, and not between the governments of the United States and Mexico. The companies, by Mexican law, had to be organized as Mexican corporations and as such agreed to relinquish appeal to their governments against the rulings of domestic courts.

A possible maneuver seen here is that Mexico may follow the same line which she adopted when the United States Government asked for the arbitration of agrarian claims. At that time Mexico said that arbitration was not necessary, since no irreconcilable problem was involved, and asked for the appointment of a joint commission to settle the claims. A two-man commission was named and while it is still functioning Mexico has made two yearly payments of $1,000,000 each for expropriated farms belonging to United States citizens.

Mexico's following such a procedure would however involve her accepting the principle that the dispute is between governments, instead of between the companies and Mexico. Whether she would yield on this point remains to be seen.

Agreement With Companies

A new element which could be injected into the complicated affair would be an agreement reached between Mexico and one of the companies, prior to arbitration. Reports are persistent here that Mexico may yet come to terms with the Sinclair Oil Company through the payment of an indemnity and a long-term contract for the sale of Mexican oil. If such were the case Mexico could point to the Sinclair agreement as a precedent to prove that arbitration is not necessary since if one company can come to terms without arbitration the other companies could follow Sinclair's example.

Resigns Bank Post

Wide World

George L. Harrison

President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who will resign that position to become President and Chief Executive of the New York Life Insurance Company on July 1.

Harrison Resigns Reserve Post To Head N. Y. Life

NEW YORK (AP)—George Leslie Harrison has announced his resignation as president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, rated the world's largest bank, to become the chief executive officer of the New York Life Insurance Co.

After 25 years in the reserve system, he will take over as president the administration of the big insurance company July 1.

Alfred L. Aiken, the company announced, will move up from President to chairman of the board.

New York Life's veteran officer, Thomas A. Buckner, who recently celebrated his sixtieth anniversary with the company, will become chairman of the finance committee relinquishing the board chairmanship. He started in the Milwaukee office as an office boy at 15.

Mr. Aiken, who has been president of the insurance company since 1936, was the first governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and later head of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Mr. Harrison, a native of San Francisco, was graduated from Yale and the Harvard Law School, and served as secretary to the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, Supreme Court Justice. Recently he married Mrs. Alice Gertrude Gordon Grayson, widow of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.

Mr. Harrison has guided a bank with total deposits of more than $7,500,000,000, consisting largely of reserves of the New York City commercial banks. New York Life, doing nation-wide business, has assets of $2,762,000,000 and $6,831,000,000 insurance in force.

Let Municipalities Buy Certain Utility Units, SEC Suggests

WASHINGTON (AP)—A suggestion came from the Securities Commission that municipalities might purchase some of the power company properties which holding companies would be forced to sell as a result of enforcement of the "death sentence" in the Utility Act.

One commission staff member said that the application of a small Colorado city to intervene in the integration proceedings against Engineers Public Service Company might well be the forerunner of other such applications.

In its application, the city of Las Animas, Colo., said that it proposed to acquire a municipal power system either by construction or purchase of its existing system, owned by Western Public Service Company, an Engineers Public Service subsidiary.

Accordingly, attorneys for Las Animas asked permission to intervene in the proceedings which the SEC has instituted against Engineers, requiring it to show cause why it should not reduce its operations to a single integrated utility system or to two or more contiguous systems, as required by the Holding Company Act.

One of the nine largest holding company systems against which the SEC is proceeding, Engineers Public Service last week attacked the integration section of the act as unconstitutional and asked the commission to halt its proceedings.

Superior Felt & Bedding Acquires Englander Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Superior Felt & Bedding Company has acquired the assets, including the good will, of the Englander Spring Bed Company, Inc., one of the oldest establishments in the field of manufacturing sleeping equipment of all kinds, known to the trade and consumer as "Englander Productions for Sleep and Rest." The Englander Spring Bed Company has been in business since 1895.

Mr. Max Englander, who has been directing the Englander business, will continue as vice-president of the new company, which will be known as "The Englander Company, Inc."

Superior Felt & Bedding Co. operates plants in New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Columbus, and DeKalb, and maintain warehouses in the principal cities of the United States, and is recognized as one of the leading companies in the bedding industry.

Meat Packers' Profits Seen Up This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Increasingly profitable operations for meat packers during the 1939-40 fiscal year are forecast in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The inventory turnover will be more profitable, continues the report, for the supply of meat, particularly pork, will be greater. The rising trend of business and pay rolls will increase domestic demand for meats while the war will lift foreign shipments.

"In 1939 pork and lard exports each increased 35 per cent over those in 1938, and were at the highest levels since 1934, states the forecast. "Further gains in meat exports are likely in 1940, for demand will be stimulated by the low price of pork products, brought about by the sharp increase in the hog slaughter. Lard exports in particular are expected to show a substantial increase.

"It ispossible that the large purchases of Canadian pork by Great Britain alone will stimulate increased demand for United States pork in Canada. Great Britain, normally the most important purchaser of United States lard, may not increase her purchases to any great extent in 1940. Lard exports to the neutral European countries, as well as to South and Central American countries, probably will increase.

"The decline in the cattle slaughter that has characterized recent years has been checked. On January 1, the number of cattle on feed in the corn belt states was 12 per cent larger than that a year earlier. The number on feed for the nation on a whole was the largest in recent years and ranked among the largest recorded in the past 20 years.

"Until a few months ago, the tendency of farmers was to hold cattle for a thorough finishing, but it is likely that marketings will increase. It is possible that the marketings of cows and heifers during 1940 will be smaller than those in 1939, but the decline will not be sufficient to offset the increase in the marketings of fed cattle. Thus, the total slaughter in 1940 probably will be moderately above that in 1939," Poor's concludes.

Bethlehem Steel Rejects Changes; Members Re-elected

WILMINGTON, Del., (AP)—Two minority stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation challenged proceedings all down the line at the corporation's annual meeting here, but were defeated in each instance. They were L. D. Gilbert and L. B. Coshland, both of New York. Against them the majority re-elected five directors for three-year terms, voted to continue holding annual meetings here and defeated a resolution to have the stockholders pass on the selection of accountants to audit the corporation's books.

Eugene Grace, President of the corporation, said at the meeting that Bethlehem Steel probably would declare a $1 dividend on the common stock at the directors' next meeting on April 25.

"The returns for the first quarter of this year are incomplete," Mr. Grace said, "but we know enough about them to say that another dividend probably will be authorized." He added that "all phases of the business have shown a marked improvement in the past year."

The re-elected directors are Mr. Grace, Norborne, Berkeley, Charles D. Marshall, Frederick A. Schick and S. Wiley Wakeman.

With Mr. Gilbert alone dissenting, the meeting adopted by a standing vote a resolution expressing confidence in the management.

Bank of America's Deposits Rising

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Bank of America's deposits totaled $1,457,804,539 on March 26, an increase of around $96,000,000 over the $1,361,884,880 on deposit a year ago, the bank's call statement showed today.

There was a decline from the $1,479,231,200 reported at the end of 1939.

Loans and discounts of $704,473,479 compared with $679,639,725 shown in the March 29, 1939, statement, and $708,766,554, of Dec. 30, 1939.

White Motor Co. Receives $1,250,000 French Order

NEW YORK (AP)—The White Motor Company of Cleveland announced a $1,250,000 French Government order for delivery of 145 six-wheel trucks by June 1.

Each truck, weighing more than 25 tons, will be equipped with 18,000 liter tanks for gasoline transport service in France, the company said. The order followed delivery last month of 1,500 smaller transport trucks, costing $3,000,000.

Lead Prices Are Advanced 1-10c Lb. From Year's Low

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Leading producers today lifted the price of lead 1-10 cent from the year's lowest price to a basis of 5.10-5.15 cents a pound.

The advance in lead was another facet of strengthening prices in nonferrous metals which have coincided with intensification of European warfare. The custom smelter price of copper was boosted ¼ cent to 11½ cents yesterday.

Blitzkrieg's Big Effect in U. S. Seen on Shipping, Paper, Lard

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Principal effect on this country of the war's going into Scandinavia is on our shipping. Our total trade with the Scandinavian countries is only about 4 per cent of our total trade. The loss of paper pulp and newsprint sources will be of some importance, but the effect of Britain's losing her supply of butter and bacon from Denmark will be only indirect here, and outside of some mild stimulus to our exports of edible fats, the opening out of battle ground will have little trade effect to compare with the effect on American shipping.

This is because Norway, being a stern and rock-bound coast, has depended largely on the sea for her income and possesses the third or fourth largest merchant fleet in the world. As of last June 30, and the same date 25 years ago, the the world's three largest merchant fleets, in tonnage, have been:

	June 30, 1914 (000 tons)	June 30, 1939 (000 tons)
U. K. & Ireland	18,892	17,891
Germany	5,135	4,483
Norway	1,957	4,835
U. S. (seagoing)	2,027	8,910
Grand Total	45,000	68,500

Norway's Foreign Trade Small

Since Norway's own foreign trade is small, most of this huge fleet has been used for carrying other people's property between other people's ports, to a considerable extent as contract carriers or tramps. Norse ships, for instance, carry a large part of the sugar that comes here from Cuba. A considerable portion of the Norwegian fleet is tankers. They carry a large part of the oil that comes up north of Hatteras from Venezuela (but of course can't carry oil from the Gulf here on account of the 25-year-old ban on foreign-flag ships engaging in our coastwise trade).

Since the war began, Britain is said to have leased some 1,500,000 tons of Norwegian tankers for her own service, the effective tanker tonnage of the world having been automatically shrunk nearly in half by the requirements of convoying. The Norwegian ships have been one of the particular targets of German submarines since the war began, and Norse losses have run well over 100,000 tons. A few months ago the United States Lines was prepared to sell its laid-up B boats to a Norwegian company (of which it would hold a 40 per cent interest) but this move was blocked by the Norwegian government, presumably under German pressure.

The Danes have also a considerable fleet—extremely large, in fact, in relation to their geographical size and population. As of last June 30, they had, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, some 1,175,000 tons, which is nearly four times the amount of American tonnage which our Neutrality Act last autumn temporarily beached. This tonnage also for the most part normally plies non-Danish trade routes with non-Danish cargoes. It carries sugar from the Philippines to San Francisco, for instance.

Those Scandinavian Fleets

Presumably if the Germans can hold on to Norway, they will tie up the Norwegian ships in port "for the duration." In fact, they chartered a good deal of Norwegian tanker tonnage at the outset of the war for the simple purpose of storage space in German harbors. It seems pretty certain they will hold the Danish ships in Danish ports.

However, most of the tonnage both of Norway and Denmark was probably on the high seas or in various non-German ports when the latest blitzkrieg occured, and it is a fairly safe conclusion that it will be either purchased, chartered, or requistioned by other nationals or powers and kept in circulation. The war risk insurance rates here on Danish and Norwegian ships have been automatically raised this week to the levels applying on belligerent ships, but it is unlikely that the British fleet will sink any Dane or Norwegian ships or that their crews will scuttle them on account of Germany's new claims to sovereignty.

Incidentally, Sweden has no mean merchant fleet either—some 1,577,000 tons last June according to Lloyd's. However, this doesn't yet come into the above calculations, for it, too, is largely abroad and Sweden is not yet involved in war.

Norwegian ships, particularly the smaller ones, have been filling in since the war started, on runs vacated by belligerent and American ships, particularly from South and Central America to New York. A few months ago the Norwegian Government commandeered a number of Norwegian ships to transport wheat and other essentials to Norway, and they have been coming out of Norway heavily loaded with gold. Figures are not yet available of how many have been caught in Norwegian ports between the Germans and the Allies.

Two U. S. Lines Affected

Only two American lines are directly affected by the new hostilities. The American Scantic Lines operate to Bergen, Norway, and ports north. Operated by Moore-McCormack, the new C-2 ships Mormacsea and Flying Fish are tied up in Trondheim and Bergen but their eastbound Scantic ships were turned around by wireless orders on Tuesday morning.

The Black Diamond is also affected because its routes were in the banned zone, so it had to dispense with the use of American-flag ships to Antwerp and Rotterdam and chartered Norwegian ships instead. Since these are now liable to being taken over on the high seas by Allied men of war, the company is holding them in port until things can be straightened out.

Next to American shipping, the American paper industry is most vitally affected by the new war. United States produced last year about 7,100,000 tons of pulp and imported around 2,000,000 tons more. Of this about 1,300,000 tons came from Scandinavia and 630,000 tons from Canada. Presumably the Scandinavian sources will now be entirely cut off, for though Norway is unimportant as a pulp producer, the important Swedish and Finnish sources are blocked either through the Baltic or over the northern rail route. This pulp goes not only into paper but also into rayon.

It has been predicted that wood pulp prices on dock here may rise from the present approximately $40 up $50 or even $60. This is favorable for companies like Rayonier, Inc., and Soundview Pulp & Paper, which produce pulp exclusively, and for Crown Zellerbach, International Paper & Power, and St. Regis, which produce more pulp than they need for their paper. Contrariwise it is hard on certain rayon companies, who may have to lift their prices, and on the paper companies who have no digesters and have to feed their jordans and fourdriniers with 'boughten' pulp.

May Help Lard Exports

There is some chance that the cutting off of Scandinavia may help our lard exports, and thus pull lard out of the doghouse where it has been, pricewise, for the last few months as a result of heavy hog marketings, resulting from the recent fall in the corn-hog ratio. Britain gets half her bacon from Scandinavia and most of her butter from Denmark. But she has been laying in bacon, as witness the recent relaxation of the British bacon ration; she may ration butter more tightly and make up most of the difference from Canada and New Zealand, despite the long haul. More important, perhaps, is the cessation of her buying of whale-oil from the Norwegians. To keep this oil from German hands Britain recently agreed to take 250,000,000 pounds a year. Now she won't have to take it (or be able to). Our lard exports should benefit—and thereby be practically the first American farm commodity to benefit from the war.

All told, our trade with Scandinavia is small, even after the recent sharp increase: in February 1940 we exported about $347,000,000 of products all told, of which only $2,900,000 to Denmark, $4,750,000 to Norway, and $9,042 to Sweden. We imported about $200,000,000 of which only $131,000 from Denmark, $2,352,000 from Norway, and $4,050,000 from Sweden. In all of 1939 our exports were $3,100,000,000, of which only about $150,000,000 went to these three countries and we imported less than $70,000,000 worth of goods from all three. This doesn't count the gold they sent us.

Power Output Is 9.6 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output declined for the fifth time in a row in the week ended April 6, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,381,456,000 kilowatthours represented a decline of 1.7 per cent from 2,422,287,000 in the preceding week but was 9.6 per cent ahead of 2,173,510,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographical areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 2.8, Middle Atlantic 6.5, Central Industrial 13, West Central 5.1 Southern States 10.3, Rocky Mountain 18.4, Pacific Coast 6.2.

Mass. Co-operative Banks Show a Gain in Business

Co-operative banks in Massachusetts showed a spurt in business in the final week in March, when mortgages recorded increased 16 per cent over those of the previous week.

This not only showed a substantial gain among the co-operative banks, according to Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, but also registered 53 per cent of all the mortgages recorded by all thrift and loan institutions in Massachusetts.

This maintains the record established more than a year ago whereby more than one in every two mortgages on homes, written by such institutions were written by co-operative banks.

Refinanced Power Firms Declared Making Good

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration made public a tabulation to show that 280 of 579 refinanced electric power systems are making payments of interest, or interest and principal, out of operating revenue.

Harry Slattery, Administrator, said he thought it constituted "a telling reply to those who assert that the systems are not paying, and cannot be expected to pay, their own way."

As to the others, Mr. Slattery said: "A large proportion are not yet obligated to make any payments to us out of revenue. Some few borrowers are in default."

Wheat Acreage Report Shows 29 P. C. Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—With an estimated 29 per cent of the seeded acreage abandoned because of damage from drought and other unfavorable weather conditions, the Agriculture Department forecast a winter wheat crop of 426,215,000 bushels, or the smallest since 1933.

Based on conditions prevailing April 1, the estimate was about 27,000,000 bushels larger than one made on the basis of conditions since the latter date, but that there was much uncertainty about the crop in the heart of the winter wheat belt, particularly in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Colorado and Texas.

A report issued by the Weather Bureau indicated that drought conditions in the Midwest had improved since April 1.

Forecast One-fourth Lower

The winter wheat forecast was nearly a fourth lower than last year's production of 563,431,000 bushels and the ten-year (1929-38) average of 571,067,000 bushels.

Despite the short crop outlook, officials said indications pointed to ample supplies to meet normal American requirements of about 660,000,000 bushels annually. A winter wheat crop of the size indicated, plus a normal spring wheat crop of 200,000,000 bushels, would provide 626,000,000 bushels. Surpluses from past crops are estimated at about 300,000,000 bushels. Thus the total supply would be about 926,000,000 bushels.

The Department said preliminary surveys indicated that 13,114,000 acres of the 45,014,000 seeded to winter wheat would be abandoned because of crop damage. The acreage left for harvest would be about 31,900,000 or about 16 per cent under the 1939 harvested acreage and about equal to the 10-year average.

The Department placed the indicated yield of wheat per seeded acre at 9.5 bushels, compared with 12.2 in 1939 and 12 for the 10-year average.

Fruits In Average Condition

The condition of the rye crop on April 1 was said to have been 69 per cent of normal compared with 79 per cent a year ago.

Fruit and nut trees came through the winter with little or no injury from low temperatures, the Department said.

The Department reported farm stocks of grains on April 1 this year and last, respectively, as follows:

Corn 1,285,505,000 and 1,220,603,000 bushels; wheat 157,484,000 and 188,408,000, and oats 346,160,000 and 414,868,000.

The corn stocks were said to have been the largest for any April 1 since 1926 when April 1 estimates were first reported. Much of this grain was stored under government loans to producers.

Nominated

Kaiden

C. McD. Davis

Vice-President of Traffic of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, nominated for election as Executive Vice-President at the annual meeting on April 16, to succeed Lyman Delano, who is to continue as Chairman of the Board.

Filing Date Is Extended by SEC To Bond & Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The time for filing by the Electric Bond & Share Co. and its subsidiaries of answers to the Securities and Exchange Commission's order of Feb. 28 requiring the utility to show cause why it should not be corporately simplified and geographically integrated under Section 11, the so-called "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act, has been extended until April 20 from April 6.

The SEC said the purpose of the postponement was to give it time to consider the application for postponement by Electric Bond & Share in which it asked that the time for filing be delayed until after final determination by the Commission of the application of American Gas & Electric Co. for an order declaring it not to be a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share.

On the whole, the response of the holding companies to the long-delayed Section 11 orders of the SEC has proved discouraging to officials of the Commission. The feeling grows among them that the companies would like to postpone action as far as possible until the November elections in the hope of a change in administration.

Currency Circulation Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cash in American pockets increased last month. The Treasury said that on March 31 there was $7,510,476,396 of coin and currency in circulation, or $56.94 per capita.

Patman Bill Seen Raising Living Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earle C. Sams of New York, President of the J. C. Penney Co., told a House Ways and Means subcommittee that enactment of the Patman chain store bill would increase living costs in the United States and upset the economic structure.

Mr. Sams was the first of 110 witnesses scheduled to testify before the subcommittee in opposition to the bill, which would levy graduated taxes on chain units.

Would Wipe Out Chains

Tax provisions in the measure increase so sharply with the increased size of a chain and in proportion to the number of states in which it operates, Mr. Sams said, that not only all large chains such as the Penney system but also many smaller chains operating in several states would be "wiped out."

As originally drafted, he said, the bill would assess taxes totaling $64,000,000 on the J. C. Penney Co., compared with $32,000,000 proposed by an amendment offered by the author of the measure, Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas.

To criticisms of previous witnesses, who said chain stores had not contributed to the cost of government of localities in which they operated, Mr. Sams asserted:

"Survey after survey has shown that the chains actually do pay more taxes in proportion to their business than do most of their competitors.

Pays Big Tax

"Because of the corporate set-up of the Penney company our stores' bill for Federal and state and municipal taxes last year totaled $7,000,000. This $7,000,000 is only for taxes paid directly. It does not include a large sum paid indirectly."

Discussing chain store banking, Mr. Sams told the committee 76 per cent of the company's funds last year were deposited in over 1,550 banks through the country.

"Furthermore, on the question of bank borrowing," he added, "The J. C. Penney Company has not borrowed anything from a New York bank in the last four years. Our borrowings have been made from banks scattered throughout the country."

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The Value of Old Bibles
by Albert Field Gilmore
in the April 20 issue of The Weekly Magazine Section of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Have you an old Bible in your family? In addition to its value as the source of priceless inspiration, it sometimes has a special value to rare book collectors. This article points out some interesting facts about Bibles and their value as books, by an authority on the subject. Mr. Gilmore has written, among other works, "The History of the Bible," "Links in Christianity's Chain." You can enjoy this and the regular daily features of The Christian Science Monitor by becoming a regular subscriber. The coupon below will bring it to you anywhere for four cents a day.
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,287,290
1940 volume to date	57,678,258
1939 volume to date	73,673,907

Steels, Air Stocks Lead Market Rise

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Stock prices advanced today behind the leadership of war-inspired aircrafts and steels.

Activity slackened toward the fifth hour and quotations slipped from their best. Transactions were at the rate of nearly 900,000 shares.

Early promises of a strong market, indicated by overnight advances of full points in some shares, were dimmed from an unexpected source—Winston Churchill. The Admiralty head's refusal to claim a great victory brought many buyers up short and, for some minutes, practically halted trading.

Higher quotations, nevertheless, were well maintained by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas, Lockheed, Glenn Martin, Eastman, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, American Smelting, Anaconda, Pennsylvania Railroad and International Mercantile Marine.

Advances in the curb were allocated to such leaders as American Aluminum, Bell Aircraft, Cooper Bessemer, Monarch Machine Tool, Niles Bement Pond, and Pepperell.

A sharp rally in the group of Scandinavian bonds reecntly depressed by spread of the war to the north attracted most attention in today's market.

Scandinavian Bonds Strong

A strong upsurge in dollar bonds of Norway, Denmark and other north countries in the wake of claims of Allied progress in dislodging Germany from recently occupied territory gave today's market a general appearance of strength.

Going into the final hour Norway 6s extended early gains to nearly 13 points; the 4½s were up nearly 10, Denmark 5½s were up more than 5 and similar gains were held by Oslo City 4½s, Estonia 7s and several others. Helsingfors 6s dropped about 18 points on light offerings, however, and Finland 6s were down around 17. There was no specific news to account for these reverses, brokers said.

U. S. Governments were up 2-32 to 16-32 of a point in slack trading.

Freight Carloadings Off 4.1 P.C. in Week; 12.7 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 602,697 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 6.

This was a decrease of 25,581 cars, or 4.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 67,745, or 12.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 80,648, or 15.4 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Incr. Over Last Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	263,337	4,241	14,367
Less-than-carlot mdse	149,726	2,570	†8,022
Coal	100,187	†27,072	54,246
Grain & grain products	30,108	†4,432	†102
Livestock	10,069	474	†462
Forest products	31,570	†361	4,699
Ore	10,369	209	1,712
Coke	7,3[illegible]	†1,210	1,307

†Decrease.

Private Building Awards Up in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Private engineering construction awards during the week ended April 9 totaled $23,376,000, Engineering News-Record reported. This was a gain of 4 per cent over the previous week and 12 per cent over a year ago.

A decline in public engineering contracts, however, was responsible for a drop in total awards to $50,890,000, or 9 per cent, from the previous week and 37 per cent below the corresponding week last year.

Public construction awards for the week were 17 per cent less than the week before and 54 per cent under a year ago.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest week	Prev week	Year Ago
Private	$23,376,000	$22,512,000	$20,864,000
State and muncipl	21,746,000	31,416,000	56,428,000
Federal	5,768,000	1,909,000	3,575,000
Total	50,890,000	55,837,000	80,867,000

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market today more than recovered losses of Wednesday as reports of German reverses in Scandinavia gave renewed confidence to investors. Prices moved up steadily and closed strong although turnover was not heavy. Kaffirs responded to local and South African buying. Oil and rubber shares were brighter.

Paris: Initial advances in the Bourse were cut to around one half at the close of a session of wide fluctuations today. Reported Allied successes in Scandinavia brought sharp rises at the opening. Professionals later took profits when official news was not forthcoming. Rentes held net gains ranging from 10 to 70 centimes.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues recovered in Bourse trading today with net gains ranging to 5 points on the average. Sugar shares and Royal Dutch particularly were firm. American stocks were quiet but the tone was favorable and finished with some improvement. Tin shares were weak. Netherlands loans were depressed in the bond market. British bonds were firm and French higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished with losses of 8 to 10 points today, following a steady to firm opening. Profit taking and hedge selling more than offset Bombay and speculative buying.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¼	68¼	68¼	Apr10
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	51⅝	51	51	+ ⅜
9	7⅛	Adams Express	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	26	26	26	
19½	17⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Apr10
58⅛	43⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50½	50	50	− ⅜
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Allegheny Corp	5	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Apr10
24⅝	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	24	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	3	11½	11½	11½	Apr10
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	181½	179¾	181	+1¼
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 8
15	13½	Allied Mills	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	Apr10
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	17	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	Apr10
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	16	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Apr10
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16½	16½	16½	
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57¼	57	57¼	+ ½
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	19	19	19	Apr10
69⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	17	68	67½	67⅝	+1⅛
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	15	8	7¾	7¾	+ ½
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅞
116½	112	Am Can (4)	4	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	+ ⅛
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	5	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	5	44½	44½	44½	
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	8	21½	21	21¼	+ ½
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M r20
138	135	Am Chicle (4a)	2	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	
9¾	6	Am Coltpen(¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	25	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	Apr 5
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	8	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	5	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Apr 9
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	9	26⅜	26	26	+ ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
36⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	42	34¼	37¼	37¾	+1⅜
6⅞	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	63	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36	35½	36	+1
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	7	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+ ⅞
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35	4¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	32	32	32	Apr10
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 6
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	8	20½	20¼	20¼	− ⅜
61½	51⅞	Am Locomot pf	5	61¼	60	61¼	Apr 9
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	− ⅛
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Apr10
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M r19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pt (2¼k)	4	57½	57	57½	+2½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	1	48¼	48	48	+1¼
10⅜	5½	Am Rad & St S	83	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	11	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Apr 9
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	Apr10
55⅞	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	23	54	53½	53½	+ ⅜
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	144	143½	144	+1
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		66	65¾	66	Apr 8
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	17	29½	29	29	− ¼
14½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ¾
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ret	12	21¾	21	21½	+ ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	+ ¼
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅞
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	8	174¼	174	174	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	89	89	89	+ ¾
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148¾	148¾	148¾	+ ¾
5¾	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	12	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
100	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Am Woolen	19	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	46⅜	45¾	45¾	
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½gk)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	99	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	7	38¾	38½	38½	Apr10
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	Apr 9
15⅛	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34½	34½	34½	Apr 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	109	109	Apr 6
7⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	121	6⅞	6½	6½	− ⅜
59½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	58	56⅜	56¾	−1¼
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	3	42¼	41¾	41¾	− ¼
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr10
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	9	8½	8½	Apr 9
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Apr 9
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	14	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	55	55	55	Apr 9
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
16⅛	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	5	18½	18	18⅜	+ ¼
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	13	18½	18	18¼	+1¼
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	11	22½	22¼	22¼	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Apr 1
9⅞	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	14	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅛
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	75	75	75	Apr 9
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7¼	7	7	Apr10
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	4¼	4	4	Apr10
8	6	Aviation Corp	46	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	15	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ¼
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	Apr 9
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅜	10½	10½	Apr 9
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	4	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	9	33½	33	33½	+ ⅞
31⅞	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	5	32	31¾	32	+ ¾
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Apr 9
9⅞	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	45	35½	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¾
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	56	56	56	− ½
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37⅞	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
83⅞	60⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	89	83	81½	81¾	+ ½
143¾	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	123¾	123¾	123¾	
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27	27	27	Apr10
22½	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	21½	21	21	Apr10
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
25¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	22¼	21½	21¾	Apr 9
28	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	45	27¼	26⅜	27	− ⅛
27¾	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	2	27½	27	27	− ½
27¾	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (1.30e)	11	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¾e)	5	24	23¾	23¾	
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2		2	
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Apr10
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	5	53½	53½	53½	Apr 9
3½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	54	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	10	19	19	19	
24⅛	15½	Bkly-Man Tr	87	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
100⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	101	100⅞	101	+1
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	2	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
36	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	36	36	36	Apr 4
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	6	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
19⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27⅞	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	16	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
30	23¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	9	31	30¾	30¾	− ¼
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	11	19⅞	19⅜	19½	
12½	10⅞	Burr Ad M(.20e)	9	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Busn Terminal	8	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Apr10
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	5	12⅜	12	12	
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ¼

C

26⅞	21½	Calif Packing	8	23¼	23⅜	23¾	+ ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¾e)	33	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy	6	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅞
23½	16½	Can Dry	22	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 9
8¼	23	Carpent (½e)	4	26½	27¼	27¼	− ¾
3⅜	2½	Car & Gen (.05)	8	3	3	3	Apr 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	70½	69	69	Apr10
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	51¾	50¾	51¾	+ ¼
33⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	32	33⅜	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr10
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	12	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅝
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 6
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	− ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	2	21	21	21	Apr10
3⅞	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	7	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅜
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	40½	40⅛	40¼	+ ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10
47⅜	41¼	Ches Corp		45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Apr 9
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	6	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	6	¾	¾	¾	Apr10
21⅜	15⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 8
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	− ½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
143¾	107⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Apr 9
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	46	46	48	Apr 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	⅜	⅜	Apr10
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr10
2¼	1⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
6⅜	4⅜	Childs Co	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
81⅝	69½	Chrysler (1¼e)	27	86⅜	87½	87½	+ ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr10
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	8	38¾	37	38¾	+1¾
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	− ¼
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	8	39⅞	38⅜	39⅜	
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	3	43¼	42¾	42¾	
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	128½	128½	128½	+1
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr 9
20	16⅞	Colgate P (½)	15	18	17¾	17¾	− ¼
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	8	33	32½	32½	Apr10
21	17	Col Fuel & Iron	7	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	4	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	92	92	92	Apr10
6½	6¾	Colum Pict	1	7	7	7	
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅝
98¾	37⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Apr 9
46	45	Comi Credit (4)	10	47	46⅜	47	
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	− ¼
56	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅜
111½	110½	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 9
16⅜	13	Comi Solvents	56	16	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	20	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	69	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅜
33	30⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	50	33	32⅞	32⅞	
¾	½	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr10
43⅜	42¼	Congoleum(¼e)	2	43½	43½	43½	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	12	11¾	12	Apr10
31	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	17	30⅜	29½	29½	
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	14½	14¼	14½	
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	20	9½	9¼	9¼	
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	25	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pt (5)	7	108	107⅞	108	
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	
10½	6½	Cons F pf (¼k)	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
		Cons Laundries	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅛	⅛	Consol Oil (.80)	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 9
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4⅛	4	4	Apr10
16½	14½	Consol'n Coal pt	1	17	17	17	Apr 9
104	100¾	Con Pov. pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	− ½
18¼	14⅜	Container (¼e)	18	18	17½	17¾	
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	8	13½	13¼	13¼	− ¼
14	11	Cont Bak (B)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
12¼	9½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	92	91½	91½	− ½
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	6	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ½
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr 9
9¼	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
40⅞	30	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Apr10
43¾	31⅜	Cont Motors	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	3	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
22⅞	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	21	22½	21¾	21¾	− ¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Buying Heavy, Prices Higher

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The sustained buying revival in primary cotton gray goods markets that has taken place during the past 10 days to two weeks has reversed the entire outlook for the cotton textile industry over the near term.

Not only has the volume of trading been impressive, but considerable significance was attached to the price gains that were made without materially stopping the buying movement.

Breadth of the buying was another feature which was particularly emphasized as indicative of the absence of any important accumulation of goods in secondary distributing channels. In fact, the pressure for prompt deliveries gave every indication that stocks of goods in intermediate channels had been allowed to run abnormally low and were in need of immediate replenishment.

Sales Rise Sharply

There is no question that the activity of the entire gray goods market has exceeded anything experienced since last Fall and estimates of the total sales put them between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 yards or three to four weeks' output from the looms.

It is already well recognized that the buying recently has lifted the pressure for mill curtailment, and there is now some question whether plans for radically reducing mill output in the second quarter of the year will be carried out. Many believe they will be greatly modified, or abandoned altogether.

Buyers cleverly timed their buying, and succeeded in holding off until prices had gotten down to a point which made manufacturing margins even thinner than they were last August before the World War began.

Much of the business placed during the past two weeks was done at these unprofitable levels (for the mills), but a considerable quantity additional was done at slightly higher prices, ranging an eighth to a quarter of a cent above the lows.

This applied both to spots and downward contracts. In fact, on spots it was often possible to obtain premiums of a half a cent or even a full cent above the forward shipment quotations.

Demand for Sheetings

Buyers centered attention rather heavily on the standard print cloth constructions, each of which sold to the extent of millions of yards mostly for near-by delivery. Standard 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares, which had been selling as low as 6⅜ cents before the buying wave arrived, were traded rather actively at 6½ cents and later rose to 6⅝ cents with impressive trading at both levels.

Sheetings sold in large quantities and at steadily advancing prices, though the gains made on the average were not as great as those registered on the key print cloth constructions. Narrow sheetings were active as well as wide, and practically all the narrow print cloth numbers were more active than for several months.

Sateens and twills were dealt in very actively during the week and prices worked fractionally higher as the week progressed. Not much activity was reported on drills, nor on osnaburgs and ducks, but the latter were so well sold ahead that the lack of demand for them this past week had no dampening effect on prices, which held unchanged.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.25	13.03
Affiliated F Inc	3.51	3.84
Amerx Hold	17.00	18.50
Am Business Shrs	3.21	3.53
Am Gen Equip Inc	.33	.38
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.89	17.09
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	24.54	26.53
Bullock Fund	13.875	15.25
Can Inv Fund	3.25	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	25.61	27.54
Chain St Inv	18.62	19.81
Dividend Shrs	1.24	1.33
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.06	19.40
Eaton & Howard Fd B	11.80	12.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.50	25.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.11	20.57
Fund Investors Inc	17.86	19.41
Gen Capital	30.84	33.27
Gen Investors Tr	5.00	5.45
Incorp Investors Tr	16.07	17.28
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.90	35.90
Maryland Fund	4.25	5.45
Mass Invest Tr	20.92	22.49
Mutual Invest	10.94	11.96
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	1.39
New England Fund	12.74	13.73
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.50	19.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.43	.48
Putnam Fund	13.94	14.91
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.60	8.85
Railway & Light Sec	9.75	11.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	99.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	4.54	5.09
Scudder S & C	85.49	87.21
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.74	16.67
Stand Util Inc	.43	.49
State Street Invest	72.75	75.50
Supervised Shares	10.12	11.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shares	.86	.96
US El Lt & P Voting	1.02	....
Wellington Fund	14.38	15.80
World Investment Tr	3.75	4.16

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.875	5.625
Corp Tr A A mod agc mod	2.89	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.03	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.60	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.89	..
Diversified Tr C	3.85	..
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.17	5.95
Nation Wide Sec	3.88	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.37	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.94	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.66	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.51	11.01
Super of Am Tr AA	2.60	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.75	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.31	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.50	2.50
First Boston Corp	17.25	18.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Sales price		Common Stocks Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.86	29.35	S-1	26.06	28.54
B-2	21.17	23.23	S-2	13.99	15.39
B-3	14.22	15.62	S-3	10.10	11.18
B-4	6.58	7.25	S-4	4.15	4.68

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.98	16.44	K-2	10.21	11.25

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.17	103.17	103.17
10 2½s '45	109.8	109.8	109.8
1 3½s '49-46	111.26	111.26	111.26
2 2½s '48	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 2s '50-48	104.8	104.8	104.8
25 2½s '53-49	106.8	106.8	106.8
3 2⅜s '54-51	108.9	108.9	108.9
42 2¼s '53-51	104.8	104.7	104.8
54 2⅞s '60-55	108.23	108.19	108.15
13 2¾s '65-60	107.12	107.7	107.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	86	86	86
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81	81	81
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	43	43
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98⅜	98	98⅜
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
31 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
12 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	107⅝	107	107⅜
34 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¾	109¼	109⅜
6 Am W W & E 6s '75	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103	103	103
1 Arm Del 4s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Arm Del 4s '55	103¼	103	103¼
9 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 AT&FSRkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	93½	93½	93½
1 A C Line cl4s '52	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 A C Line 4½s '64	55¾	55⅝	55¾
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68	68	68
7 B&O 2000 st D	27	26¾	27
7 B&O '96 st F	26¾	26¼	26¾
4 B&O cv '60 st	14¾	14⅜	14¾
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	68½	68½	68½
3 B&O Ple&Wv s4 '51 st	57½	57½	57½
2 Bang&Arro cn 4s'51	60	60	60
2 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Beth Stl 4¾s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110¾	110½	110½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	47½	47¼	47½
32 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	46¾	46	46⅞
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	47¼	47¼	47¼
13 Boston&Me 5s '55	48	47¾	47¾
1 Boston & Pr 5s '55 st	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
3 Bos&NY ArlL 4s'55	11	11	11
57 Bkly Man Tr 6½s'66 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Bkly UnEllst 5s'50	103	103	103
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Bklr R&P '57 st	38	38	38
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
25 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Sou 5s '62	83	83	83
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100¾	100	100¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99	98¾	99
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Can ...at Ry 4½s'57	98¾	98⅜	98¾
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	110	110
37 Can Pac 5s '44	103½	103	103½
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	76½	76½	76½
8 Can Pac 4s perp	65½	65	65
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Cen NYPow 3¾s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
7 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	18½	18½	18½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '37	17	17	17
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16	16	16
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99⅜	99½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96	105	105	105
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88½	88½	88½
6 CB&Q ten 4½s '58	91	91	91
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	17	17
39 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29⅞	29½	29⅝
14 Chi MStP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
5 CMSP&P ai3½s 2000	2	2	2
8 CM&StP 4¾s '89F	27½	27½	27½
15 CM&StP 4½s89C	27½	27¼	27½
1 CM&StP gen 4s 89	26½	26½	26½
21 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11	11	11
14 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	18	18	18
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	17½	17¼	17½
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	17¼	16¾	17¼
3 C R I & P 4s 88	17	17	17
9 C R I & P rfg 4s34	7½	7½	7½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
3 Ch & Ind 4½s 62	93½	93½	93½
9 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
1 Childs Co 5½s 43	58	58	58
11 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51½	50½	50½
23 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107½	107⅜	107½
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76¼	76½	76½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	69½	69½	69½
1 Col F&I 5s 7-	67½	67½	67½
6 Col&So 4½s 80	29⅛	29	29⅛
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	105	105	105
6 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
78 Comwlth Edev 3½s 58	130½	129⅞	130½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	107¼	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Con Edis 2⅞s 58	108½	108½	108½
13 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105½	105¼	105½
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	57	57	57
2 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Consum Pw 3½s65	109	108¾	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Container Cor 6s'46	103	103	103
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	107½	107½	107½
1 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104½	104¼	104½
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	39½	39½	39⅝
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	57½	57¼	57¼
7 D & R G 5s'55 Asd	2¼	2⅛	2¼
44 D & R G West5s'78	8	7½	7½
1 Det Ed 4s'65	110½	110½	110½
28 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	30	25	30
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	92	92	92
9 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107	107	107
36 Erie rfg5s'67	16¾	16¼	16¾
138 Erie rfg 5s'75	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
10 Erie gen lien 4s'96	25½	25½	25½
12 Erie cv 4s'53 A	23¾	23	23¾
1 Erie Gene 6s'57	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
5 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Fla E Cst 5s'74	6½	6¼	6½
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	6	6	6
15 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104¾	104½	104½
7 Gen Mot Accept 3¼'51	104½	104½	104½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	71½	71½	71½
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105½	105⅜	105½
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	104½	104½	104½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	85½	85¼	85½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
14 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	102½	103
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	93¼	93¼	93¼
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	101½	101	101
5 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s'54	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	47⅝	47½	47⅝
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14	14	14
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	34½	44¾	45⅛
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅛	44	44⅛
4 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105	104¾	105
2 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	17⅛	17	17⅛
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	70½	69⅝	69⅝
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	74½	74	74
84 Int Paper 6s 55	100¼	99⅝	100⅛
6 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅞	102½	102⅞
2 Int Rys C A 6½s47	98½	98½	98½
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	40⅜	40¼	40¼
16 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44¼	44¼
2 Keith's & B'n 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 KingsCo El&P s 97	165¼	165¼	165¼
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	104	104	104
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	49½	49	49½
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	83	83	83
2 LeighVal 5s '47	70½	70½	70½
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	38	38	38
7 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	14¾	13⅞	14¼
3 Leh Val 4s2003	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
24 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14137⁄	13⅞	13⅞
2 L Val 4s 2003 asd reg	12½	12½	12½
10 Libby MCN&L 4s '55	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Loews 3½s '46	104	104	104
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	85½	85⅛	85½
3 Lou&NSo 2003 B	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	80½	80½	80½
3 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	52⅜	52½
12 Manati Sug 4s '57	42¼	41	42¼
58 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	83⅜	83	83⅜
5 Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 MarketSt Ry 7s '40	76½	76½	76½
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105	105	105
17 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	97	96⅛	97
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
21 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	103	104
1 MSP&SSMar5½s'78	56½	56½	56½
7 Mo-Ill 5s '59	70	686	70
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	29	29	29
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
33 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	20¼	20¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20½	20½	20½
18 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20¼	20⅜
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	33	33	33
15 Bob & O 4½s '77 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101	100¾	101
6 Mor & Essex 5s '55	35⅝	35½	35⅝
23 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32⅛	32	32
14 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	109½	109¼	109½
2 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	54½	54½	54½
2 Nat Dairy 2¾s 61ww	107	106¾	106¾
4 Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127	127	127
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
12 NO PubSv 5s '52 A	105½	105	105
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅞	59½	59⅞
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅞	53½	53½
3 NYC cn 4s '98	60	59¾	59¾
35 NYC 3¾s '46	79¾	79¼	79¾
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	93	93	93
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	59½	59½	59½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66	66	66
4 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	83	83	83
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
13 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23¼	23	23¼
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	34	34	34
10 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	111⅞	111¾	111¾
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	104	104	104
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 cf	16½	16½	16½
15 Norf Sou 5s '61A	16½	16½	16½
4 Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106	106	106
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	107	107	107
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57	56¼	56⅞
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	49	49½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	66½	66½	66½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2017	41¼	41	41¼
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	108¾	108¾
1o Oklahoma G&E4¾s'66	1ul½	109½	109½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	106	106	106
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅝	109½	109½
17 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	112	111½	111½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109⅝	109½	109½
10 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41A	97	97	97
6 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	100	100	100
13 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	109¼	109¼	109½
12 Pen RR gen 5s '66	109½	109½	109½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Pen kR 4s '43	109¼	109	109
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	66½	66½	66½
2 Peoria&PekUn½s74	107	107	107
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	68	68	68
8 Pere Marq 4s '56	57½	57½	57½
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111½	110½	111½
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¾	111½	111¾
50 Ph Read C&I cv6c49	4	3⅞	4
17 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¾	13½	13½
4 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109½	110
10 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99	99	99
4 PCC & St L 4½s '42B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s 'C '42	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
21 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	48	46¾	48
9 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	74	73½	73¾
5 Por Al AT 4½s '42 unst	82	82	82
60 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24⅜	24	24¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82½	82½	82½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	69¾	69½	69⅝
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	69½	69½	69½
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅝
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97	96½	97
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97⅝	97¼	97¼
9 RevereCop&B 4¼s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅝
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	32½	32¼	32¼
1 StLIM&Ss4R&G '33	63½	63½	63½
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
27 St L S F 4½s '78	13¾	13½	13⅝
27 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
36 St L S F 4s '50 A	14	14	14
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 St L SW 5s '52	20	20	20
6 St L Pass 4s 43	63	62⅝	62⅝
2 Schulco 6½s 46	31	31	31
2 Schulco 6½s 46B	45	45	45
9 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	46¼	44⅞	46¼
2 Seab A L can 6s 45	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
13 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13	13½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s59	5¼	5	5¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	4½	4½	4½
23 Sea-AlFla 6s35A ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96½	97
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Socony-Vtc 3s64	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
9 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105	105	105
4 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110	109⅞	110
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46½	46¼	46¼
9 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
16 So Pac 4½s 69	45¾	45⅝	45⅞
4 So Pac cl 4s 49	46	45⅝	45⅝
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	52½	52½	52½
1 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 South Ry 6½s 56	82	81½	81½
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	88¾	88¾	88¾
9 South Ry gen 4s 56	58½	58¼	58½
5 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	10	7	107
12 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106	106	106
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	106	105½	105½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103	103	103
5 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 T AA A St L 5s 44	115½	115½	115½
18 Tex Corp 3s 50	106⅛	106	106
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
179 Third Ave aj 5s 60	25¼	24¼	24¾
43 Third Ave inc 5s 60	62	60½	60⅝
10 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s 60	87	87	87
33 Union Oil Cal 3s59	103	103	103
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114	114	114
3 Un Pac 1st 4s'71	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108	108¼
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	105	11-32	105	11-32
6 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	75½	75	75
24 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅝	87⅞	88½
15 US Steel 3¼s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	91½	91½	91½
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103	103	103
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	102⅞	103
10 Util P&L 5½s47st	114	113⅞	114
1 Util P&L 5s 59st	114	114	114
1 Va El&Pw 3½s68	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
10 Va&SW cn 5s 58	60	60	60
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	8	8	8
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39	45⅝	45	45
16 Wabash 5s 80 D	8	8	8
5 Walker H 4½s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 West Shore 4s 2361	47¾	47¾	47¾
12 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	17½	17½	17½
2 Western Un 5s 60	68	68	68
9 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100⅞	100½	100⅞
4 Wilson&Co 4s 55	106¼	106	106¼
15 Wis Cen 4s 49	24	23⅞	23⅞
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105	105	105
9 Young S&T cv 4s 48	106½	106¼	106¼

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	54⅜	54⅜
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13	13	13
2 Antwerp 5s '58	71½	71½	71½
14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¾	83¼	83½
6 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	83½	83½
21 Argentine 4½s '48	95

Technological Unemployment In Steel Debated for TNEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—A demand that industry adopt a code of social responsibility for unemployment resulting from technology and that Congress move into the field to enforce it was made today before the Temporary National Economic Committee hearing by Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, branch of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

His declaration that machines have displaced from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 workers in industry in the past 10 years followed the earlier testimony of Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company and prominent in the National Manufacturers' Association, who emphatically denied technology has produced unemployment, and added that in the steel industry there has been an actual increase in men employed of 117,000 from 1927 to 1937.

Though the two men did not meet head-on in a verbal clash, their subsequent prepared statements took on the nature of a debate. Mr. Murray took a later 10-year period than Mr. Hook, and offered figures from the American Iron & Steel Institute purporting to show that the steel industry between 1929 and 1939 had increased the number of wage earners only 5,500, although productivity had greatly increased, and that further extension of the revolutionary continuous sheet rolling mill would put additional old-fashioned mills shortly out of business.

Quotes Steel Chairman

Mr. Murray quoted Edward R. Stettinius, Chairman of the Board of United States Steel, as saying, "Having helped to create the modern society, the businessman will not be excused from the duty of coping with its problems."

Mr. Murray commented:

"Industry must assume social responsibility for technological improvements by seeing that they are introduced under conditions that stimulate instead of retard employment, to see that workers are not displaced, to see that towns are not reduced to ruin, to see that there is no immediate social cost in terms of displaced workers, impoverished families, devastated communities, and bankrupt regions."

Mr. Murray offered specific recommendations:

1. Dismissal wage for workers ousted by technology with $500 minimum, to be charged to cost of technical improvement.
2. Federal vocational schools.
3. Greater effort by industry to re-absorb displaced workers.
4. Passing on to consumers economic benefits of technological improvements.
5. Reduction of maximum work week to approximately 30 hours at prevailing earnings.
6. A national conference on unemployment.

Agree Machines Do More

On one subject Mr. Murray and Mr. Hook were in agreement, that the machine can do jobs with fewer men. Mr. Murray read from an article in Steel magazine showing 126 men in the automatic mills can produce the same tonnage as 4,512 in hand mills. Mr. Hook offered his own figures of the increased efficiency of machinery, and then went on to deny that unemployment resulted.

"Experience of the last century seems to provide no evidence for concluding that technological improvements cause permanent unemployment or help to bring about prolonged depressions," he declared.

"It is evident," Mr. Hook added, "that the introduction of the continuous rolling mill has not been accompanied by a decrease in employment, but on the contrary, since its adoption, the number of workers in the steel industry has materially increased.

"It is my observation as a business man that the time which must elapse before any displaced workers are re-absorbed into other lines of work depends upon general business conditions and the relative freedom from causes which restrict the free flow of capital," he said.

$60,000,000 in Checks For U. S. Farmers Soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture officials informed representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota, April 9 checks for nearly $60,000,000 in balances due on 1939 agricultural conservation payments would be mailed to farmers as soon as possible.

Mr. Case had asked that the checks be expedited because farmers needed the money to finance spring planting.

The Senate and House adopted on April 3 a conference report making the money available from the next fiscal year's appropriation. President Roosevelt signed the bill containing this item April 8.

Willkie Boom Is Started By Elihu Root Kin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11 — A new movement, nation-wide in its scope, to make Wendell L. Willkie Republican nominee for President was launched by Oren Root, Jr., grand nephew of the late Elihu Root and an attorney here connected with the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed, one of the most important legal firms in the country.

Mr. Davis, it will be recalled, was formerly American Ambasador to Great Britain and Democratic standard bearer in 1924, and Mr. Polk a one-time Undersecretary of State and Acting Secretary of State from late in December, 1918, to the middle of July, 1919. Other members of the firm also are distinguished in the legal profession. Mr. Root's movement for Mr. Willkie is, however, his personal affair, made on his own initiative and up to this time financed by him personally.

Holding that there is "a tremendous demand among thinking people for the nomination and election of Mr. Willkie as President," Mr. Root has sent out copies of a "declaration" to a list of prominent persons throughout the country witha view to getting signatures in support of Mr. Willkie's nomination by the Republicans when they meet in Philadelphia. Mr. Root stressed that these were not "petitions," but, instead, were forms designed to permit citizens to register support for Mr. Willkie. Mr. Root voiced the hope that the persons to whom he had sent them would interest others in the movement and make it national in its effectiveness. The aim, therefore, is to let the voice of the people be heard.

If the movement grows, as it is confidently expected it will, Mr. Root said it would be necessary to open headquarters.

The "declaration" carries the imprint of the Fandick Press, Inc., of New York City, and adds that additional copies may be had by persons wishing to promote the movement. The price is $1 for 100, which, Mr. Root said, probably would be reduced if the demand was sufficient. About 1,000 copies of the "declaration" have been sent out.

'Front' Witness Saw but 7 Rifles

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The Government's chief witness, Denis Healy, acknowledged April 9 that he had seen no machine guns and only seven rifles in the possession of 17 men on trial charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

Mr. Healy, who testified earlier in Brooklyn Federal Court that he had been asked to instruct potential revolutionaries in machine gunning, said he never had seen the machine gun that he was to have used.

He testified that the Christian Front, at whose September meeting four of the defendants discussed "among themselves" the overthrow of the United States Government, was not a secret organization and that he "admired many things about it."

Way to U. S. Open Out of War Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The State Department has authorized the evacuation of all American citizens resident in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, evacuation being overland by way of Denmark and Germany to the Italian port of Genoa, for embarkation on American ships, it was announced today. All American citizens in Oslo and Copenhagen were reported safe earlier.

Although permission to cross Germany has not yet been granted by the German Government, the State Department said that it had no doubt that it would be forthcoming. The full co-operation of American shipowners also has been promised, it was said.

The State Department said that on the first of January there were 1,067 American citizens in Norway, 552 in Denmark, and 1,752 in Sweden. Those who wish to leave are expected to pay their own fare if they are able to do so, while those who cannot will probably be aided.

The Department emphasized that the authorization was in no wise an order to American citizens in Scandinavia, nor is it to be construed as advice to leave there.

Diplomats Gone

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—German dispatches from Oslo declared British and French diplomats escaped from the Norwegian capital before the German occupation.

The official German News Agency, D. N. B., said the Allied Ministers apparently burned large stacks of documents Monday night and early Tuesday morning.

"After this last official act, the diplomatic representatives of the Western Powers left Oslo as fugitives," said the D. N. B., giving no further information as to their whereabouts.

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—A Reuters (British) dispatch from Stockholm says the British Minister to Norway and all the staffs of the French and Polish Legations have crossed the frontier into Sweden. The British Minister is believed to be en route to Stockholm.

New Chemical Compounds Increase Six Per Cent in Year

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11—Organic chemists of the world made approximately 25,000 new chemical compounds last year, an increase of about 6 per cent, according to a report of the American Chemical Society, now holding its 99th meeting here.

The gain was accomplished in the face of a general falling off of about half of 1 per cent in the published results of chemical research owing to war conditions in Europe, explained Prof. E. J. Crane of Ohio State University. Analysis of the statistics indicates America's growing leadership in chemical research, he points out.

"In the chemical age in which we now live, the remarkable element carbon, as manipulated by the hands of an increasing number of organic chemists, is tending to dominate both industrial and theoretical chemical research," Professor Crane declared.

Most Active in U. S.

"The interesting tendency of the compounds of this single element to assume a commanding position other elements, however, in its been particularly notable in the United States.

"The boom in organic chemistry has been stimulated by many successful industrial applications in the preparation of useful products, such as artificial resins and plastics, which in a sense serve as substitutes for natural products.

"With the exception of three or four inert gases which have little or no tendency to combine, all of the ninety-two fundamental chemical substances known as elements form compounds with various other elements or combinations thereof. Carbon far outclasses the other elements, howeevr, in its ability to form compounds."

A new kind of "gasoline" called Triptan was introduced to the assembled chemists by Dr. Gustav Egloff, of Chicago. Triptan was said to give 50 per cent more power in bench tests, than the best military fuels anywhere in the world. "Recent developments," said Dr. Egloff, "make it certain that United States refining facilities can produce any conceivable quantity of fuels for our own aviation."

Officers of Meeting

Dr. Alfred Springer, dean of Cincinnati chemists, is honorary chairman of the spring meeting, and Procter Thomson, head of the Standards Department of the Procter and Gamble Company, is general chairman. Dr. Springer founded Cincinnati's first chemical society more than 60 years ago. Mr. Thomson, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is chairman-elect of the Cincinnati Section of the Chemical Society.

The chemical industries of this area with an annual output of more than $96,000,000 originated more than 100 years ago in a surplus of corn. Early Cincinnatians found they had an overabundant supply of corn, so they changed it chemically and increased its usefulness.

New York Club Cheers Allies As Speakers Assail Hitlerism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—An Allied victory is the first requisite for establishment of an enduring and liberty-preserving world peace, but there must be vigilant effort to assure that this peace avoids the pitfalls of 1919 and promotes economic co-operation rather than economic self-sufficiency, in the opinion of speakers who addressed the dinner of the Economic Club of New York at the Astor Hotel.

Cheers greeted Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Club, who presided, when he said to the more than 1,500 businessmen and financiers present:

"There is one thing we are all agreed upon, and that is that the French and British way of life shall continue in this world; and by this I mean freedom of worship, freedom of culture, and, may I say, the right of free economic enterprise and liberty under law."

Richard G. Casey, first Minister from Australia to the United States, in his first public appearance since his arrival in this country, stressing the economic measures undertaken by Australia to cope with the war, said last night that the country "down under" has now learned that it cannot live its national life apart from the rest of the world.

Favors Negotiated Peace

The basic condition for an enduring peace is that it be negotiated freely by all the parties to its settlement, including Germany after it has disposed of Hitlerism, Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, said. Nicholas Roosevelt, formerly Minister to Hungary, argued that the United States must not fail to consider that a German triumph would bring America face to face with the problem of resisting aggression in the Western Hemisphere, with new threats to American systems of liberty and democracy.

Listing five possible war results —victory for the Allies, victory for Germany, a stalemate with Hitler either in or out, or general collapse with Russia triumphant—Dr. Friedrich declared that not one of these would bring lasting peace. What is required, he said, is a freely negotiated settlement, arrived at after Hitlerism has been destroyed.

"Germans, Austrians, Czechs, Poles, and now the Danes, will want their freedom after Hitler and his Nazis collapse," he said. "All must receive it. Only a negotiated settlement will accomplish this. The most important reason for insisting upon an agreed peace is a purely practical one, only negotiation will produce the compromise which will last.

Universal Message

"In this, America has a universal message in its own federation of freely associated peoples. America is a brotherhood of folk united in a common faith. There is only one way for mankind to live in peace, and that is the eventual adoption of the American ideal of a co-operative constitutional democracy of all mankind."

Australia, Mr. Casey declared, has two war aims—to make the greatest possible contribution to the Allied cause overseas and to look after home defenses by land, sea, and air. Hence this year it is spending £75,000,000 on defense, whereas two years ago it spent only £7,500,000.

"That the United States should take its position with those nations which are fighting the forces of international gangsterism is, it seems to me, no longer open to question," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"The events of this week have made it abundantly plain that stark necessity, brute strength, callous selfishness, and a cynical disregard for the rights of others are the guiding principles of Germany today. We cannot sit by in smug isolation and say that the outcome does not concern us . . . because if Germany wins, we shall have to face a new world in which we shall be Germany's public enemy No. 1."

Pleads No Defense In Harriman Case

SANTA FE, N. M., April 11 (AP) —Harrison J. Tharp of Denver, Colo., defendant with Mrs. Oliver Harriman and four others charged with conspiracy to transport lottery tickets interstate, entered a plea of nolo contendere—no defense—as trial of the case opened in Federal District Court yesterday.

Mr. Tharp threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, but Judge Colin Neblett delayed action on his case and ordered attorneys to proceed with selection of a jury for trial of the remaining defendants.

The Government carried out its previously announced intention of dismissing charges against Joseph Delaney, leaving for trial Mrs. Harriman, F. W. Benduhn, former business manager of the Harriman Institute for Social Research: Marry Deriuex, Irma Hopper and Frank S. White.

Strongest X-Ray Tube In World Announced

WASHINGTON, April 11—The National Bureau of Standards and the General Electric Company announced today the production of a 1,400,000 volt X-ray tube—the most powerful in the world.

The tube, standing 28 feet, 6 inches above the chamber in which its effects will be studied, will duplicate the activity of $150,000,000 worth of radium, more than is now in use in the United States.

Gannett Outlines 'Monetary" Plan

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 11 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, called for establishment of a "monetary authority" to protect American farmers and producers from the effects of foreign currency depreciation.

Such a body, he said in a speech April 9 before the Carolina Political Union of the University of North Carolina, should be set up "under mandate of Congress" and would be of "the same high standing as our Supreme Court." The agency, he explained, could "give us a dollar of stable purchasing power, fair to debtor and creditor, and put the brakes on booms and depressions."

Mr. Gannett expressed opposition to the Hull trade treaties and said he believed they were unconstitutional and that "the power to regulate tariffs should rest with Congress and not be delegated to any one in the Executive Department."

He also attacked the National Labor Relations Board and charged it with "outrageous, tyrannical, unfair practices."

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV4RH	62.11	4.82	6-11 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJAF	62.05	4.83	8-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HCJD	62.06	4.84	7-10:30 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RM	59.88	5.01	4-10 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9 p. m.-midnight.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass.	WRUL (W1XAL)	49.67	6.04	Evenings, irregular.
London	GSB	49.59	6.05	6:20-9:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2, 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HT2RL	45.21	6.63	Night irregular.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7.10	1 and 5 a. m., irregular.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	31.34	7.25	2-4 p. m.
Moscow		39.88	7.52	3-8 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	2-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6. 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m.; 5 p. m. (Same as DJN)
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	8-10 a. m.- 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31.28	9.59	Tue., 7:15-10 p. m. Wed., 8-9 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight.
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8:30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-1 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABP	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	4-approx.-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	6-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Sydney	VLQ6	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	T14NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight.
Rome	IRF	30.50	9.84	6-10:15 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	4-7 p. m.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	1-5 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Mon., Wed., 2:30-3; 7-8 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL (WIXAL)	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p. m., Wed., Fri.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-8:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.; Mid.-1:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m.-10:15 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-Midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	10:15 a. m.-6 p. m.; 7-9:15; 9:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	5-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow		25.20	11.90	4-5 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-3; 7-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	18.84	15.12	Sun. 1-2 p. m., Wed., Sat., 8:30-9 p. m.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	7-8 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.80	15.15	5-10 a.m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSF	19.82	15.14	5:45 a.m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-9:30 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-3	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. also
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.; noon-6 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)		19.69	15.27	4-6 p. m.
Belgrade	YUFG	19.68	15.24	5-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	9 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-5 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m.; 7:30-9 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
Paris	TPB-2	19.30	17.76	5 a. m.-Noon.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8-15-10 a. m
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12 noon; 12:40-6 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

Local Classified (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

In Baltimore—live at
THE HOPKINS
Apartments
31st and St. Paul Streets
Large, bright, newly decorated and entirely modern apartments. One and two bedrooms, one and two baths. Convenient to up town and down town Baltimore. 24 hour desk, elevator and switch board service. Moderate rentals.
Phone resident manager—BElmont 5600

BLIND BROOK LODGE
66 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.
A Distinguished Residence Affording The Finest in Gracious Living
3-4 ROOMS $60
Wood-burning fireplaces, tennis courts, paddle tennis, playground, tenants' gardens; restaurant, garage, guest rooms, elevators. RYE 1683

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Must sublet 3-room apartment; unusually desirable; south, east, west exposure; house car subway, trains; $67; will sacrifice. Virginia 7-7858.

1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 8326.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required; available April 15.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—3rd floor apartment, 5 rooms, heated; good location; rent reasonable. West New. 3384.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial—Business or Residential
Free Consultation and Advice
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE 6-7382 33 West 42nd. New York City

BUSINESS SERVICE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester mailing address. Mail forwarded and handled when desired. GRACE E. MERZ, public stenographer, 121 Powers Building.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hairmattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

DANCING

The Ainsworth Studio
Ballroom Dancing
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Cl. 6-2353

DESK SPACE

RELIABLE MAIL SERVICE, desk space or office with or without service. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HANDY man, single, good carpenter, painter, driver, for small country place; permanent; state age, experience, salary, religion. Write Box X-18, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

CHEERFUL, quiet, loving home with attention. University 4-0229. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1078.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COLONIAL TYPE HOUSE—Oil burning furnace, seven rooms, bath, 2 fireplaces, downstairs lavatory; approximately 1 acre grounds, flowers and fruit trees with attractive garden cottage; bathing privileges, convenient station and schools; price $11,500. terms. Owner, M. McINTYRE, Phone 4429, Imperial Ave., Westport, Connecticut.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—6-rm. house, hot-water heat, new bathroom, oil burner, double garage; plot 65x135; nr. college; $6,000. PETZOLD, 20 Kernochan Ave., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 7773.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Attractive California bungalow; six rooms, bath; plot 75x135; shrubbery, fruit trees; restricted neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished; sacrifice. SMITH, 251 Lena Avenue, Freeport, L. I.

ONE family house, newly renovated, 6 rooms, bath; 34 Marion Ave., Springfield, New Jersey. Call OWNER, Bloomfield, 2-2744.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WHITE PLAINS—Season or year; 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; oil burner, 2-car garage.

SOUTH SALEM—Season or year; quaint old farmhouse, charmingly furnished; 2 acres; gas, electricity, water; canoeing, swimming, tennis, skating. Write Box X-14, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C., or Phone White Plains 252-W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office space for rent, 11 W. 42 Street. Call Wa 3-7431.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays; near Grand Central Station. Phone Murray Hill 2-8837, or write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Accommodations for a few Christian Scientists in comfortable apartment; refined, quiet atmosphere; reasonable rates. Write Box M-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN B. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

190-ACRE FARM
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Valued at $135,000. Ideal for summer residence, 48 miles from downtown New York. Will trade for St. Louis property.
SWAN REALTY CO.
6193 Delmar Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave. JONES—Nice room for 1 or 2, near The Mother Church; permanent or transients. Circle 6610.

N. Y. C., West Side—Single, double rooms; private home, kitchen privileges. Write Box P-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., Madison Ave. (68th)—Unusual room, quiet, cheerful, homelike qualities; near Park, church; maid service (SA. 2-8810). N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 102nd St.—Private family, well furnished; large, quiet room; Riverside view; also small; delightful for summer; convenient transportation. AC 2-2432.

N. Y. C.—Large single $5.50, double $7-$8 (private cooking cabinets); quiet, friendly home apartment; all transportation. ACademy 2-8182.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

Woman wishes someone to share her apartment with her. (Box X-16) The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Suite 1550.

QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY—

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—3 or 5 room housekeeping apartment; near New York World's Fair. LEHMANN, 8827 87th St. Also waterfront bungalow, furnished, for summer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2916 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELL "Color Glow" candles dept. stores, gift shops, florists; other successful lines necessary; commission basis. Particulars to Seaver Associates, Auburndale, Mass.; references, territory covered.

Local Classified (Continued)

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED—FULLY INSURED AND STORED; ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS. Lea H. Blum, Proprietor, ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, 67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. Tr 7-6000.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, 5 years with Christian Scientist; English; go anywhere. SIMMONS, 430 E. 65th St. (Apt. 5A), N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED district cashier and office manager, life insurance, mortgage clerk appraisal department, office clerk, will accept other type employment; chauffeur, houseman, home life adjustable to position. Write Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAINTENANCE MAN, all-around experience in every branch of the building trade, first-class carpenter, wishes work in office building, apartment or estate anywhere. DAVID JACK, 37 State St., New Rochelle, Hamilton 6231.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Wholesome farm home for two boys, 13 and 14, for July and August; assist chores; refs. exchanged; reasonable. Write Box X-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED

A GIRL companion about 12 years old to be companion to a motherless girl of the same age, the girl to live with us in Brookline, Mass. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4403. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Exclusive With Howland's
FAMOUS MATRIX SHOES
$10.75
COLLEGEBRED SHOES
$8.95
HOWLAND'S

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORN

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Sylvia's Beauty Salon, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVES
$3.50 to $10.00
1193 CHAPEL ST. 5-5521

NEW LONDON

The Agnes M. Rogers Shop
Millinery and Accessories
311 State Street, Phone 6193

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ladies'
Spring Coats and Suits
now
25% LESS
Entire Stock of Tweeds and Dressy Coats Included
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 ATLANTIC ST.

We Are Now Showing
THE NEW SPRING
KNIT-TEX COATS, $32.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Lucius S. Beardsley
ARCHITECT
BUILDER
Phone 4-2850 93 Fifth St.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Vick Realty Company
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of
Beauty Culture
Full line Ybry Perfumes
203 MAIN ST. TEL. 3-3245

THE FRIENDLY HEARTH
189 BEDFORD STREET
The best of the New Books
Loan Library
Unusual Greeting Cards
ETHEL WITHINGTON CHASE, Prop.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
It's National Quaker Week!
Complete Stocks of Quaker Curtains and Tablecloths

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5507 Hours: 8 to 10 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our 39th Anniversary Sale
Now in Full Progress
Come and see what genuinely good values we are offering. *Regular standard quality merchandise only.*

Lady Pepperell Sheets and Cases
81x99, 72x108 } Reg. 1.59 Sale 1.19
42x36, 45x36 } Reg. 39c Sale 27c
All other sizes reduced in proportion.

See SEARS
new 1940 patterns in Color Perfect Wallpaper.
Better quality at lower prices.
Use **MASTER MIXED PAINTS.** Sears has a paint for every purpose. Save an extra 10% and buy at Sears.
65 Grand Street

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

Spring Fashions for Smart Women
Coats—Dresses—Suits
Accessories
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street Waterbury

The MILLER & PECK CO.
He will be proud to wear a
CAPE COD SHIRT
New England Made for New Englanders
Sizes 14 to 18 $1.98
New Fashion Arrivals in Spring's Leading Hat Styles
$3.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
861 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

BENTZ & GALTON
Tailors
111 West Saratoga Street
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS
CHAS. F. GALTON

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

New York

ALBANY

For Active Sports or Lounge Wear
GABERDINE SLAX
ALL WOOL with TROPICAL SHIRTS WASHABLE
In Color Harmony or in Contrast
Is the season's smartest ensemble
Exclusive with
Luddy 92 STATE ST

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
538 BROADWAY
A SHOP OF MANY SERVICES
WORK DONE WHILE YOU WAIT
Let us rebuild your shoes, repair your zippers and baggage, block you hats and dye your shoes.
Work Called For Tel. 5-3087

ALBANY (Continued)

John G. Myers
SALE!
TWILL, REPP and CREPE COATS
$19.95
(Reg. $29.95 and $35.00)
You'll recognize the bloused back, gored body, side closings, button treatments and pocket effects as the latest tricks of the season.

Exclusively at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
CRAIGLEIGH COATS
for Sports and Dress Wear

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
BENJAMIN-MOORE & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-18 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

W. G. GRISWOLD
Footwear of Fashion with Assured Comfort
Dickerson Verified Footwear
LADIES' HOSIERY
21 Steuben Street Dial 4-6814

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barnes Flowers
90 Chenango
FLOWERS
for all occasions
C. STUART MACE 2-4045

HOUSECLEANING?
Spring is here. Most prudent housewives are thinking of Spring cleaning and putting their houses in order for the new outdoor season. Every instrument and all materials for thorough cleaning will be found in our Housefurnishing Dept. in
McLEAN'S *Basement*
Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
60 Court St. Estab. 1910
Gruen and other Watches
Prices to suit all purses

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

Spring Brings
New Sports Footwear
Out-of-Doors Styles for Every Member of the Family
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-0900 Yonkers 4888

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave Tel. Bronxville 4070

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones Free Delivery
Office, 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
260 Delaware Ave. LAF. 7896
304 Main St.

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists Telegraph Del.
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

X-Cel Food Market
Groceries—Meats—Fruits and Vegetables
502 Elmwood Ave., near W. Utica
Phone Grant 2340-41

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
Floral Decorations for Spring Weddings
Delivered Anywhere
Telephones
WA. 3545--WA. 4600

CORTLAND

Fur Storage
Let us store your garments through the hot summer months. Avoid Moth Damage. All Garments Insured.
L. C. TYLER CLEANING CO.
PHONE 33 17 COURT STREET

PAYNE BROS.
School and Office Supplies
Agfa Cameras and Supplies
14 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-CORDAIRIES, Inc.

Paint Up
Use Du Pont Paints
They Are Dependable
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102 State Street Dial 7139

ELMIRA (Continued)

Use Certified
FUR STORAGE
Dial 6247
Protect your furs against moth damage. Use Certified, insured, Cold Storage. Just dial . . . our bonded messenger will call.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Inc.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

Telephone Your Order
Prompt delivery to all parts of Elmira
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. Dial 9155

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

VENETIAN BLINDS
and Modern Window Hangings for Every Room
ARGERSINGER'S
The New Imperial Washable Wallpapers and Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

Farhart Garage
Sales Buick *Service*
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Johnstown Amsterdam
Phone 4034 646 542

New SPRING Showing of
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ITHACA

Spring Is Decorating Time
For Wall Papers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Blinds patronize
R. F. SMITH'S
120-122 WEST STATE

JAMESTOWN

UNEXCELLED INTERIOR DECORATING SERVICE
Consult our renowned decorators on room refurnishings.
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

Easter Flowers
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 N. Main St. Phone 6888

New Line
SUMMER FURNITURE
(Sixth Floor)
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Garden Tools
Grass Seeds, Garden Seeds
Fertilizers
M. Dusel, Hardware
3147 Delaware Ave. RI. 9638
House Furnishing, Paints, Plumbing Electrical Supplies

KENMORE (Continued)

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

JOHN WILES
Jeddo-Highland Coal
(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)
Semet-Solvay Coke
91 EUCLID AVENUE Ri. 6140

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 DELAWARE AVENUE
New arrivals in striped sweater and turban sets $1.98
Washable skirts $1.98
Blouses $1.00 to $1.98
Open Monday, Friday, Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

NURSERY FURNISHINGS GIFTS
The Children's Shop
"Smart Clothes for Tot and Teen"
Larchmont 376 1963 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

LEMB SHOP
Smart Apparel for Smart Women
Hosiery EXPERT CORSETIERE Lingerie
A. LEMB
113 No. Grand Ave. Ph. Baldwin 6329

BAY SHORE

BAY SHORE FLORIST
240 W Main Street
(By the Lake) B. S. 1477
LANDSCAPE GARDENING
By Day or Contract
Cut Flowers and Floral Designs
Seedlings and Bulbs
Howard L. Brown, Prop.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Eppy CORSETS
EXPERT FITTINGS
LINGERIE NEEDS
Bazbizon, Seamprufe and Yolande Hand-made Lingerie, Hosiery—Negligees
1052 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

NOW is the Time to Prolong the Life of Your Rug
ACME
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
571 Chestnut Street Cedarhurst 6010
Near Cedarhurst Avenue

Fern Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVE $3.50
We service your Permanent Wave FREE
Call for Particulars
3 Items $1.00—Every Day
433 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 4972

FAR ROCKAWAY Inwood

EUREKA LAUNDRY
INWOOD, L. I.
Quality Soft Water Launderers Since 1881
Far Rockaway 7-2314 Cedarhurst 8500 Lynbrook 9582
25% Discount on First Bundle New Customers Only
Ask for Mr. J. B. Rosenberg, Sales Dept.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The little Glen music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

We are Agents for all
EDISON BARGAIN CAMPAIGNS
MARCH—APRIL—MAY

G. E. Vacuum Cleaner	$62.50	Sp. $36.00
Proctor Iron	12.50	Sp. 1.95
Artistic Lamp	21.75	Sp. 2.95
	$96.75	$40.90

at $2.45 per month
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main Street Fl. 9-6056

Service for Every Home
THE LEADER LAUNDRY
Prices to Fit Every Budget
42-03 162nd Street Fl. 9-2373

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

Spring Cleaning Needs
Moth Closets — Tar Paper — Tar Bags, Camphor Flakes and Balls and All Necessary Accessories at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41st Ave. Flu. 9-1591

Merle Mullen
Smart Clothes for All Occasions
139-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7648

HAUSER'S MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
171-74 Queens Ave. (46th Ave.)
Between Auburndale and 172nd Street
Orders called for and delivered
FL. 7-3108

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your HOUSEKEEPING, ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN
Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-23 Austin Street BO. 8-1808

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5712

Swington's STORES INC.
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4790 72-20 Austin St.

CLEAN and STORE
Your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc. at
MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor. All work done on premises. Same Day Service.
Forest Hills Rego Park
7228 Austin Street 9534 Queens Blvd.
Bou. 8-1516 Newtown 9-7350

FREEPORT—Merrick

LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Specializing in Lawn Maintenance
TREES . . . SHRUBS
SPRAYING . . . PRUNING
ALLAN WOOD
99 Lindenmere Drive
Merrick, L. I. Free. 7236

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Rd.
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1115
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

BRADLEY'S COVERED WAGON
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of All
Novelties Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

Swank Hairdresser
The Frances Fox Method
72 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck
Great Neck 558
Marcelling Zotos and Eugene Permanent Finger Waving

Fleur de Lis
Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

Slip Covers Made to Order
3 Pieces—Sofa and 2 Chairs $24.95
Curtains, Draperies and Upholstering
CREATIVE DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 755

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY
LUNCHEONETTE
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Fresh Fruit Strawberry Soda and Sundaes
81 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 150
Delivery Service

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Specials in Linoleum
Garden Supplies
BLUMBERG'S
228 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

LILWYN SHOPS
Famous for Fashions
Coats—Dresses—Sportswear
286 FULTON AVENUE

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

SLIP COVERS
2-pc. set and 4 cushions, sunfast and washable 16.95
Cut on your furniture in your home.
Order now for future delivery! Re-upholstering Mattresses and Venetian Blinds at Lowest Prices.
NASSAU UPHOLSTERY CO., Decorators
298 Fulton Ave. Opp. R. R. Station. Hempstead 422

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollette, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8 to 11:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC
276 Main Street
HARDWARE • PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUBIN'S
PAINTS and HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES and TOOLS
8105 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0126

Exclusive Hats
Ready Made and Made to Order
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

Stanley's FURS
STORAGE
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices
80-15 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
71-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves. Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

FRENCH CUFF
CUSTOM SHIRTS
$1.65
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02-37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS *(Continued)*

QUEENS
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
SPRING FUR STYLES
Silver Fox Jackets
Silver Fox and Kolinsky Scarfs
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and
45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Republic 9-0100 Repairs and Remodeling
John Fox
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LYNBROOK

In Our
Children's Dept.
Boys 2 to 6 Cotton Knit Suits in pastel and dark shades.
94c

To those who mention this advertisement
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

Lynbrook House of Flowers

3 Union Avenue
Lynbrook, N. Y.
Floral Decorations for all occasions
TEL. LYN. 2481 MAUDE CHARLES, Prop.

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First St. Phone Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry
Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Freshen Your Home With New Curtains and Drapes
Our stock is gay with many delightful new patterns—in curtains, drapes and bedspreads. Prices are moderate.
LEVINE BROS.
217-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.

Confidential Charge Accounts
Quality Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Tel. Hollis 5-2770
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE *(Continued)*

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

RICHMOND HILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-8756

Spring Millinery $1.85 up
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Bias-Built to SNUG the Ankle
Pro-tek-tiv
SHOES
help normal feet to grow normally
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
115-11 Jamaica Ave. 9019 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Vir. 7-3301

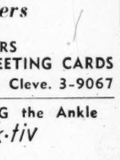
Rose Lane Dress Shop
Distinctive Clothes for Miss and Mrs.
Sizes 12-20—16½-26½
117-01 HILLSIDE AVENUE
(Near R. K. O. Theatre)

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving
8548 118th Street Vir. 7-0263

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 JAMAICA AVE.
VIR. 7-2030


RIDGEWOOD

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Mobilgas
C. FILLING STATIONS
INC.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

ST. ALBANS

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Boulevard
Tel. La. 8-3552
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED
Characteristic Coiffure. Individual Hair Cuts. Costume Permanent Waving. Manicuring

SORENSEN'S
Beauty Parlor
Expert in
Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

D. F. DRISCOLL
Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
137-26 224th Street Laurelton, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-2241
Estimates Furnished

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 3884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

FITZGIBBON
Moving and Storage
READY TO SERVE
New Furniture, Reasonably Priced
TERMS ARRANGED
43 S. Third Ave. Oak 8577

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery

87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH *(Continued)*

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

La Rose Shoppe
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alterations
• NEMO • FLEXEES
• BIEN JOLIE • GOSSARD
• LILY OF FRANCE
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 5096
720 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
"Pianos Exclusively"
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8220—N. R. 1170

I. B. COHEN
• Hickey-Freeman Clothes
• Stetson Hats
• Bostonian Shoes
• Interwoven Sox
507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Estab. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

PAINTS
Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Stains—Amity Wallpaper
Elton Paint Company
3310 Fulton Street
AP 7-4690—4691 Ext. 1

The Harper Method Shop
(Helga Nelsen)

HAIR STYLING
PERMANENTS
885 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-5907

NOW IS THE TIME for Spring change over.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
CATON SERVICENTER
Winsor 8-9118
CONEY ISLAND AND CATON AVES.

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn *(Continued)*

MEN'S WEAR
SUITS $25.00 AND UP
TOPCOATS $19.75 AND UP
Budget Accounts Invited
COLIN BROS.
958 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAUDE SMITH
Corsetiere
Made-to-Order—Ready-Made Brassieres
25 Years in Business on the Heights
723 West 181st Wash. 7-5970

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. UN 4-7377

Staten Island

BRIGHTEN HEIGHTS

Staten Island Upholstering Co.
Specializing in
UPHOLSTERING
of all kinds of
Furniture—Slip Covers made to order
Phone Gib. 7-4194
430 Castleton Avenue
Brighton Heights
Furniture repaired and polished

NEW DORP

MARY LANE SHOP
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Blouses
Skirts—Sweaters—Jackets
Gloves—Hosiery—Slips
Style, Quality, Economy—Our Motto
149 NEW DORP LANE

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
FLOWERS-BY-WIRE
We Telegraph Flowers

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints—Everything one needs for house cleaning and moth proofing.

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
A few of our special Oil Shampoos will make your next Permanent Wave last longer and make your hair more beautiful and glossy.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone: Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

ESSO
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER

Selling Quality FURNITURE
For more than 50 years
FURNITURE—BEDDING—RUGS
JOSEPH **TUNICK** & SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

KAPLANS
5th Anniversary Sale
10% Discount on All Purchases
(For a Limited Time)
KAPLANS DEPT. STORE
36-40 N. Main Street Port Chester 2100

POUGHKEEPSIE

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

Again... NASH
IT'S THAT NEW
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
333 MILL STREET
NASH—PACKARD—WILLYS

Delicious Pies
Our Coconut Custard is the Talk of the Town
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street, near Market

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE *(Continued)*

It's **MEN'S** ECONOMY WEEK at **LUCKEY'S**
Just one of five features of this week's April Showers of Values.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

BAUER'S
7TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Sportswear—Millinery
Accessories
BUY NOW—SAVE
260 MAIN STREET

It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAN INGEN FUEL SERVICE
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867 Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
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NEW YORK

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

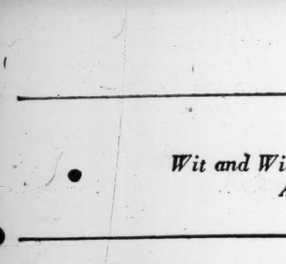
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

This year marks the 500th anniversary of printing from movable type. Johannes Gutenberg is recognized as the inventor of this method of printing and Germany in honor of her son has incorporated his portrait on the 3 pf. value of a special set of stamps recently issued in connection with the Leipzig Industrial Fair.

Perhaps the most famous book printed by Johannes Gutenberg was the Gutenberg Bible published after 1450, at Mainz. Several books



Germany's Johannes Gutenberg stamp

were brought out at this time including three editions of Donatus. The art of printing spread, and in 1469 it was introduced into Milan and Venice. In 1470 it reached Paris and in 1474 it was introduced into London. In 1539 the first printing plant is said to have been introduced into Mexico

DONO NAZIONALE
COLLETTA PER LA CROCE-ROSSA
GIORNICO 1478
FESTA NAZIONALE 1940
10 + 5 CONFEDERATIO HELVETICA
CORREOS MEXICO
5 CENTAVOS
CASA EN LA CUAL SE ESTABLECIO LA PRIMER IMPRENTA EN AMERICA
1539 CONMEMORATIVO 1939
IV Centenario de la Imprenta en México, primera en América

Two Swiss stamps issued for the National Fete; Mexican stamp in honor of the 400th anniversary of printing in Mexico.

and that country issued a special set of stamps in 1939 honoring the 400th anniversary of the event. On the postal set are shown the portraits of Juan D. Zumárraga and Antonio D. Mendoza who were instrumental in establishing the first printing plant in Mexico, and also a view of the building where it is said the first printing was done.

A hundred years later Stephen Daye established the first printing in Colonial America and in 1939 the United States issued a special stamp commemorating the 300th anniversary of the event and pictured the Stephen Daye press, the first press to be operated in Colonial America.

Stamps From Other Countries

Costa Rica—The La Sabana airport opened on April 7th and a special set of stamps was issued to commemorate the event. These were airmail stamps and the main feature of the design is a view of the airport.

Cuba—In addition to the stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union on April 14th, a special 2-cent stamp will be issued on May 2nd in honor of the Rotary International which holds its 1940 convention in Havana in June.

Germany—Four stamps have been issued to commemorate the Leipzig Industrial Fair. The 3-pfennig pictures the Library building with an inset of Gutenberg, the 6-pfennig pictures the Clock Tower and Augustus Place, the 12-pfennig pictures City Hall and Market Place, and the 25-pfennig pictures an aerial view of the Fair.

Mexico—Special stamps will be issued to honor the first postage stamp and Rowland Hill on the occasion of the 100th anniversary in May.

Switzerland—A series of four stamps has been issued for the National Fete, the design of each stamp representing a monument that recalls some event in Swiss history. The surtax realized from the sale of the stamps is being placed in a fund for the benefit of the soldiers. The printing of the stamps was done by the heliogravure process in three colors. The 5c. plus 5c., red, green, and gray, pictures a monument to Sempach, 1386; the 10c. plus 5c., orange, red, and gray, pictures a monument to Giornico, 1478; the 20c. plus 5c, maroon, red, and gray pictures the statue to Calven, 1499; and the 30c. plus 10c. blue, red, and gray, pictures a statue to Les Rangiers, 1918.

Correction: The following item recently published in this column: "Pony Express: On sale for first time, April 3, at St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco," should have read Sacremento, instead of San Francisco.

STAMPS AND COINS

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Daily Anecdote

Brisbane's Ambition

At the youthful age of 19, Arthur Brisbane was commissioned by Charles Dana of the New York Sun to go to London and write a letter each week on English subjects.

Pleased with the weekly contribution, Dana wrote him, inquiring how he found London and how he was getting along.

"Fine," replied the young journalist; "but it's time I returned to New York to be editor of the Sun."

Dana's answer was: "You are too young, and besides your column is so good we can't do without you."

Upon this bit of news Brisbane appointed another talented young man to do his weekly assignment for two months.

At the end of that period he wrote Dana: "What about coming back as editor?" He received the reply: "Really, your column has improved so much we couldn't think of taking you away from London."

This was what Brisbane wanted to hear: "Didn't I tell I would make a good editor? During the past two months I have assigned Chamberlain to do my column; and as you admit he is good, you must admit I am a good editor."

So Arthur Brisbane was called back to the Sun.

Bible Facts

The Place of Baptism

What is commonly described today as "the place of baptism" is a spot a few miles from Jericho and by the edge of the river Jordan—this being the place where, according to an ancient tradition, Jesus received his baptism at the hands of John the Baptist as recorded in Matt. 3:13-16.

We know, from the Gospels, that John carried on his work near a place called "Bethabara," or, as some manuscripts call it, "Bethany"; and while scholars have not been able to determine with certainty from archaeological evidence the exact position of this town—for such it no doubt was—many hold that it was indeed in the vicinity of the "place of baptism" now shown to the traveler. The spot is now marked by a small chapel, and is visited by countless pilgrims.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. The main thoroughfare between Trafalgar Square and the houses of Parliament in London.
2. A manufacturing town in eastern Illinois.
3. It is on the Columbia River in Washington; 550 feet high; not yet completed.
4. Manila (Luzon).
5. Chicago, Illinois.
6. This famous banking family had its beginning in Frankfort-on-Main, Prussia.
7. The states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.
8. Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dec. 5, 1782.
9. A canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River; opened 1933; 326 miles long.
10. A sultanate in northwestern Africa under French and Spanish control.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Springs Are Hot and Others Cold?

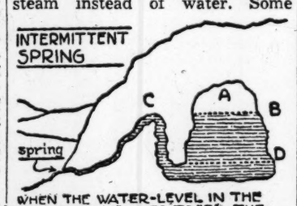
Springs are the natural outflow or escape through the earth's surface of water from some underground reservoir or river. If this outflow is so slow or slight as to produce no visible current, it is called a seepage.

The various substances which make up the earth's crust are either permeable (penetrable) or impermeable to water. The portion of the rainfall and snowfall which penetrates below the root systems of plants goes to form and replenish the supply of underground water.

When the water descending through sand, gravel, and permeable rocks reaches a layer of clay or other substance that it cannot penetrate, it will collect on top of the impermeable layer. If the layer slopes or dips, the water will tend to flow down the slope. Where the impermeable layer breaks through the surface of the ground, say near the bottom of a hillside, the water will issue as a spring or seepage. If the clay surface is concave or saucer-shaped, quite a reservoir of underground water may collect.

The distance which water may travel underground before it makes its appearance as a spring may be hundreds of miles. The depth to which the underground water may penetrate is not known exactly, but it is probable that it can descend until the increasing heat of the earth's interior turns it to steam. Observations made in deep borings into the earth indicate that the temperature increases with the depth at a rate of about one degree Fahrenheit for each 60 feet of descent.

Springs whose water comes from points so deep as to be heated to a temperature higher than that of the surface soil are known as "Thermal" springs, or hot springs. Thermal springs of practically all temperatures, from about 80° to that of boiling water have been found, and in volcanic regions still hotter springs exist which give off steam instead of water. Some


INTERMITTENT SPRING
spring
A
B
C
D
WHEN THE WATER-LEVEL IN THE RESERVOIR "A" RISES TO "B", THE WATER IS SIPHONED OUT THROUGH "C" UNTIL THE LEVEL DROPS TO "D". THE FLOW THEN CEASES UNTIL THE WATER RISES AGAIN TO "B".

geysers in Yellowstone Park give off both steam and water.

The temperature of spring water, then, depends on the temperature of the rocks through which the underground water has passed. Cool springs are fed by rainwater that has sunk but a short distance into the ground, reaching an impervious layer in the cool subterranean regions just below the warming effect of the sun.—**W. F. Keasbey.**

Pride

He that is proud eats up himself.—Shakespeare.

Peacock, look at your legs.—German proverb.

The proud are ever most provoked by pride.—Cowper.

O world, how apt the poor are to be proud!—Shakespeare.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.—Gay.

Pride is the mask of one's own faults.—Hebrew proverb.

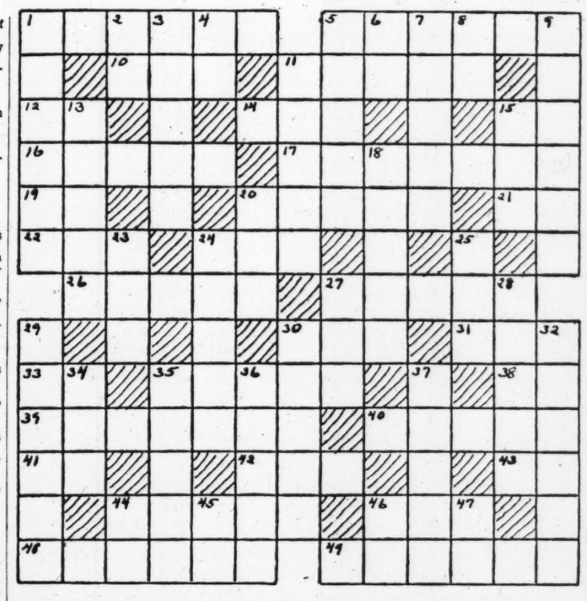
Pride defeats its own end by bringing the man who seeks esteem and reverence into contempt.—Bolingbroke.

Where Would You Find—

1. Whitehall?
2. Kankakee?
3. Grand Coulee Dam?
4. The capital of the Philippines?
5. De Paul University?
6. The city where the Rothschild dynasty was founded?
7. The Gulf States?
8. The birthplace of Martin Van Buren?
9. The Illinois Waterway?
10. Morocco?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—What was first name of author of "Lord Jim"?
5—What Irish city is at mouth of Liffey River?
10—What is name of an artificial language?
11—If you comb a horse, you do what?
12—Where is Alamogordo (abbr.)?
14—What is any of several Australian eucalypts?
15——— Oro is a town of Mexico.
16—What is a seaport town of Guam?
17—What islands were discovered by Columbus in 1492?
19—What noun suffix denotes "agent"?
20—What is a city of Michigan?
21—Toward.
22—Sleepy people do what?
24—City of Laish was later called what?
26—What river of Punjab, India, flows from Himalayas to Indus River?
27—What mountain system runs from Tierra del Fuego to Isthmus of Panama?
30—What prefix means "amiss"?
31—What is an animal mentioned in Bible?
33—Near.
35—What is a municipal borough of Middlesex, Eng.?
38—Who was sun god of Egyptians?
39—What is a city of Denmark?
40—What tree is mentioned in Scott's "Marmion"?
41—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
42—What river of Netherlands flows to Ijssel Lake?
43—Kilogram (abbr.).
44—What is a seaport town of Delaware on Delaware Bay?
46—Who was Italian goddess of the harvest?
48—What are rorquals?
49—What is a manufacturing city of New York on Hudson River?

Down

1—Who was author of "Volpone"?
2—What is a Spaniard's "yes"?
3—What is first name of creator of Tarzan?
4—What is longest river in Italy?
5—What is name of a town of Arkansas?
6—Where was Abraham born?
7—Who was the eloquent advocate of "free silver" movement?
8—What suffix forms adjectives from nouns?
9—What is a mining city of British Columbia on Kootenay River?
11—If you visited Moron, whom would you see (sing.)?
13—What is a commune of Spain?
15—Would you don, eat, or row a cymling?
18—A chousingha has twigs, sails, or horns —which?
20—Would a sotnik be a man, hut, or owl?
23—What is a river of York, England?
24—The timbrel was used in Bible times to direct what?
25—Conducted.
27—What is a department of eastern France?
28—Delilah's home was in what valley (Judges 16:4)?
29—What point is at northern extremity of Alaska?
30—Who saw the burning bush?
32—What river is sacred to Hindus?
34—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
35—Who was father of Azmaveth, David's treasurer (I Chron. 27:25)?
36—A wilga is a boat, tree, or cape—which (pl.)?
37—Who was celebrated as a seer as well as a musical composer (II Chron. 29:30)?
44—Where is Thibodaux (abbr.)?
45—What is title of a book by Lindbergh?
46—What is a bird of Hawaii?
47—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Geographical Oddities

Snow in Hawaii

Few indeed, perhaps, are the continental Americans who think of Hawaii as a land possessing any such thing as natural snow and ice and endowed with a perpetual supply of the same! But altitude governs climate much the same as latitude does, and Hawaii has mountains that make the Appalachians look like foothills.

The two highest mountains, Mauna Kea, an extinct volcano rising to an altitude of 13,825 feet; and Mauna Loa, an active volcano with a crater rim 13,675 feet above sea level, are often heavily snowclad and are never wholly without the mantle of white. The snow on Mauna Loa, however, fares rather badly when the mountain belches clouds of steam, smoke, and red volcanic dust, and occasionally pours rivers of incandescent lava down its slopes into the sea.

One of the most spectacular eruptions Mauna Loa ever staged was in 1926, when rivers of white-hot lava obliterated the Hawaiian village of Hoapuloa and rolled from the crater into the sea for two weeks. Boiled fish were found 10 miles out in the sea. The steam cloud rose to an estimated height of 35,000 feet. Lightning formed and the thunder banged continuously in the top of the steam cloud. Ashes and volcanic dust carried by the trade winds fell to earth in Australia.

It is significant, too, that from the lofty summits of all Hawaiian mountains, the land slopes abruptly into the sea to depths of 25,000 feet or more at no great distance from the shore. If the ocean could be drained around the Hawaiian Islands, we might see a range of mountains higher than any mountains of the present land world. The island of Hawaii would become a double-pointed peak nearly 40,000 feet high, or roughly two perpendicular miles higher than Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth today.

Daily Quotation

NO government is ultimately strong but in proportion to its kindness and justice.
—RUSKIN.

Brevities

Punch (c): It used to be said that two could live as cheaply as one. Nowadays, it seems, one can live as expensively as two.

Boston Herald: A movement is on foot to popularize edible weeds. Ah, happy day, when Pa can send the rest of the family out to browse on the lawn and save both his money and his back.

Humorist: An American inventor claims to have produced a new typewriter that is worked by radio, is absolutely silent and is twice as speedy as any other. Yes, but can it spell?

In Lighter Vein

Something Scarce

Bobby: "Pa, what is a parking place?"

Pa: "An unfillable opening in an unending line of automobiles near an unapproachable fire plug."

Howlers

A lawsuit is the uniform worn by a policeman.

An ibex is the back of a book where you look for things you can't find.

Confused

Husband: "Did you have some gas put in the car?"

Wife: "No, dear, the indicator points to half, and I thought perhaps you would tell me whether it's half-full or half-empty."

Just a Hundred Dollars

Wife: "I bought two of the most gorgeous spring dresses today. Only one hundred dollars all told."

Hubby: "Gracious! Why didn't you call me at the office and ask me about it first?"

Wife: "Oh, I didn't waht to waste a nickel that way!"

Air Raid Precaution

The village brigade was working valiantly to get the fire under control when up came the local A. R. P. warden.

He took one look at the fire, and then, turning to the toiling firemen, said severely:

"Look here, you fellows, I want this out before dark, you know!"—Tit-Bits.

Restraint

To impress on his pupils the need of thinking before speaking, the master told them to count fifty before saying anything important, and one hundred if it was very important.

Next day he was speaking, standing with his back to the fire, when he noticed several lips moving rapidly.

Suddenly the whole class shouted: "Ninety-eight, ninety-nine, a hundred. Your coat's on fire, sir."

—Answers

"Have you a plant which looks and smells like a rose and tastes like Brussels sprouts?"

The Pleasing Part

"So you enjoyed my latest book?"

"Yes; I thought the verses you quoted from Byron were wonderful."—Answers.

Investment

St. Louis, Mo.

Auntie had never married, and so found much joy in doing things for others, among them a niece and nephew. There was, for example, that much-wanted electric train; and Auntie finally found an exceptional one for $25, and it brought much joy not only to the nephew but to all his little friends.

At another time it was a $50 typewriter that met a boy's need; and the next, $100 that the boy might remain in a private school.

And, then, for the girl there were many dollars given for clothes that she might remain in school, and $150 for a phonograph, that she might always have the good music she loved. Then there were those extra dollars to spend at school benefit carnivals, and so many other ways of bringing joy to young folks.

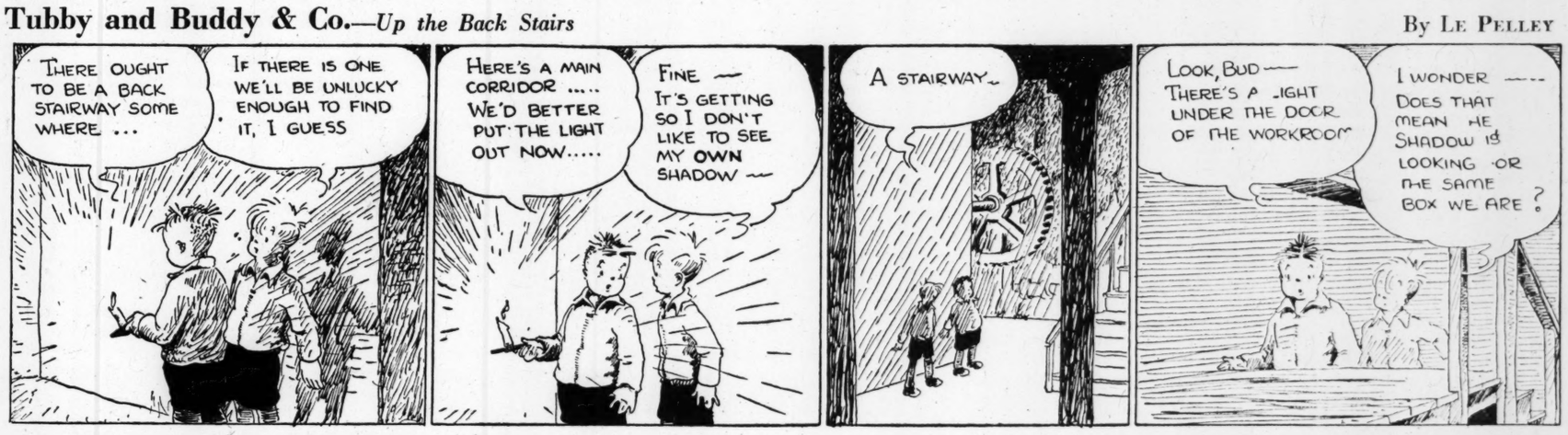
During these years Auntie was also investing in several financial adventures; but these proved to be unfruitful. One day, when Auntie found herself without funds to carry on, the thought kept coming to her that perhaps she had been too liberal; but she soon gained dominion over this and began to rejoice in the remembrance of all the joy she had been privileged to bring to others. And she was encouraged by the words of an inspiring hymn: "All the good the past has had remains to make our own time glad."

In a few days a substantial check was received from those she had helped so bountifully; and checks continued to come until Auntie was firmly established once again.

And one day it gently dawned on Auntie that her unselfed giving was the only investment that was paying any dividends!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Up the Back Stairs*

By Le Pelley


THERE OUGHT TO BE A BACK STAIRWAY SOME WHERE ...
IF THERE IS ONE WE'LL BE UNLUCKY ENOUGH TO FIND IT, I GUESS
HERE'S A MAIN CORRIDOR .... WE'D BETTER PUT THE LIGHT OUT NOW.....
FINE — IT'S GETTING SO I DON'T LIKE TO SEE MY OWN SHADOW —
A STAIRWAY—
LOOK, BUD — THERE'S A LIGHT UNDER THE DOOR OF THE WORKROOM
I WONDER — DOES THAT MEAN HE SHADOW IS LOOKING OR THE SAME BOX WE ARE?

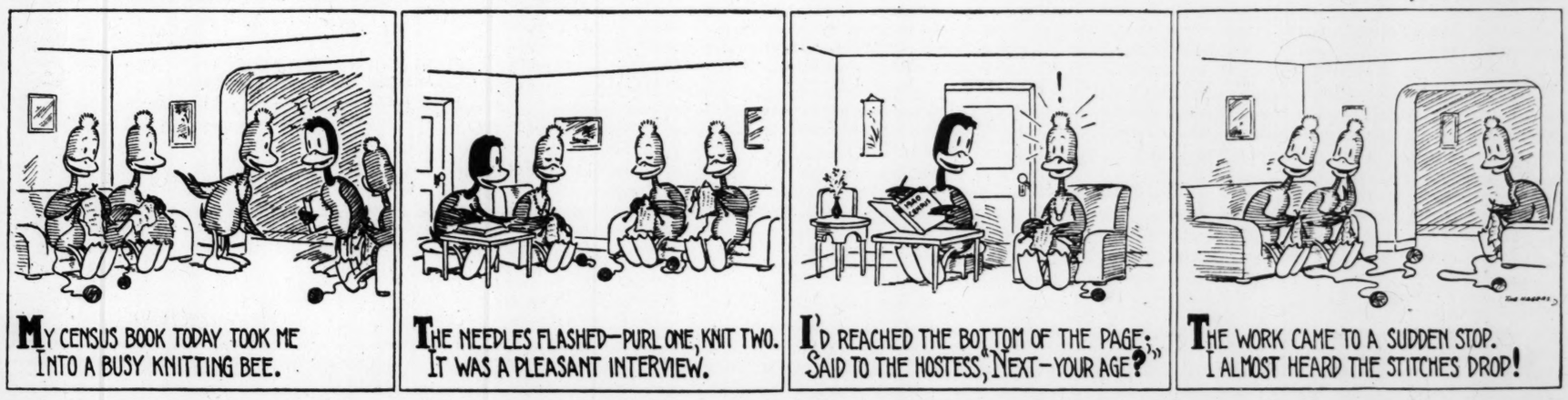
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers

"Hey!" I barked to the Boss this morning, "it's time to get up!" —
But for once my barks and growls didn't seem to do any good —
Then suddenly some birds started singing to beat the band outside our window and the Boss sat up in a hurry —
And a moment later he bounced out of bed and began dressing —
Now what do you suppose they've got that I haven't got?

The Adventures of Waddles—*We're All Ears*

By The Hagers


MY CENSUS BOOK TODAY TOOK ME INTO A BUSY KNITTING BEE.
THE NEEDLES FLASHED—PURL ONE, KNIT TWO. IT WAS A PLEASANT INTERVIEW.
I'D REACHED THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE; SAID TO THE HOSTESS, "NEXT—YOUR AGE?"
THE WORK CAME TO A SUDDEN STOP. I ALMOST HEARD THE STITCHES DROP!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defeating Terrorism

If Nazi thinking is following the usual pattern, it is hoping that the sudden and ruthless attack upon Norway and Denmark will dismay the Allies and discourage neutral resistance. Possible psychological gains may have figured as largely as factors of strategy and supplies in the Hitler decision to risk this northern adventure. Will such hopes be fulfilled? That depends on those who are supposed to be impressed.

From some comments heard in the first two days after the Nazi stroke it might appear that this psychological Blitzkrieg was marching to success. "Marvelous organization those Germans had; they're likely to win this war yet." "Nobody can stop them; the British are too slow, act as if they were hypnotized." "Those Nazis have developed a new kind of warfare; by undermining morale and striking suddenly with their planes and tanks they can subdue any of their neighbors."

Too widely is that kind of talk still heard in America. It has been checked by Britain's bold drive to free Norway and we can assume that the British and French are not arguing on the side of the evils they have enlisted to combat. Yet even in Britain there was, as March 15 approached, some mesmeric discussion of "Hitler's month," and a superstitious fear that some blow would fall on that date.

Certainly the Nazis have consciously sought to increase their power by creating fear and uncertainty. They have counted on the mental impressions that could be created by violent and ruthless use of force. The mesmerism of terror has been one of their most effective weapons, against opponents at home and abroad. And its power has been increased by every individual who accepted it as his own thinking.

How then resist this kind of terrorism? The British and French have been learning to take measures to counter actual German successes without being overly impressed by Nazi ruthlessness dressed up in a bogey word—Blitzkrieg. They were supposed to cave in last August when Berlin announced the pact with Russia. As soon as they had taken a clear mental position, had said to themselves, "This thing is evil, it must be resisted," they were able to stand firm and undismayed either by peace offensives or threats of overwhelming air attack. In large degree they have set up mind-raid shelters against directed fear.

There is an idea here for neutrals who may be more tempted to let Nazi terrorism work upon them as it is designed to do. And all whose thinking is assailed by the belief that oppression is efficient and aggression successful might well consider a Biblical example of resistance to brute force and terrorism. The armies of Saul were impressed by the boasting as well as the size of Goliath. They whispered in terror that the weight of his coat was five thousand shekels of brass and the staff of his spear like a weaver's beam.

But David was unimpressed. He listened not to the giant's boasting nor the tales of his prowess. He gave thought to his own preparations and to the Power on which he relied. Today those who do likewise will have the sovereign answer to terrorism.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell

She respected the theater. This, perhaps, is what Mrs. Patrick Campbell would have us say of her. She served the theater as if it were a new wonder to be approached with humility every evening that she acted. For fifty years this went on and she never wearied of the stage. Stagestruck she still was when she played in New York a few years ago, as much the devotee as ever she was when, achieving fame in a single night in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," she made herself the darling of the London public. She won all hearts with her Juliet, Melisande, and Lady Teazle, as surely as she captured all sympathies with her Hedda and Magda. Romance, comedy, tragedy—her range was that of her large imagination.

Her art was a reflection of expression, not pretense. She came upon the stage and the audience knew it was in a presence. A curious hush fell over the house as if nobody wished to miss an inflection of her wit, a flick of her inspired improvisation.

Sitting in the audience you knew that you had looked upon quality, and, somehow, came away from her performance feeling equal to any demands there might be for the moment upon your resources of wit, and culture, and understanding. Such is the power of a good example in the humanities.

Airports—Who Pays?

Suspension of commercial air service to northern Maine because of muddy conditions at several fields north of Bangor, serves to emphasize the need of better methods of developing new landing areas if the airways of the United States are to continue to expand.

The communities of Millinocket, Houlton, and Caribou are involved in this particular case. Yet their problem is no different from that of hundreds of similarly-placed communities which look longingly aloft for new air connections.

These cities and towns are generally very willing to give land and even labor for the development of local fields. Yet, they question, and quite reasonably, whether they alone should bear the cost of the type of runways, terminal buildings and lighting which the commercial air companies and the Federal Government require for the safety of passengers and the air mail.

For the Federal requirements and the needs of the commercial transport companies today generally determine the character of municipal landing fields. Competent air authorities have suggested that a new form of partnership might well be established for the development of new fields. The communities, the Government and the operators, it is proposed, could share the cost of airport development.

It seems certain that some sharing plan must be evolved because communities—especially the smaller ones—are beginning to balk at the outlay of money for airports beyond their means. The air lines also are beginning to develop far enough beyond the fledgling state so that more of them should begin to consider the question of sharing in the development cost of their termini.

Grading the Speakers

Professors are so accustomed to grading students—A-plus, A, A-minus, B-plus, B, and so on to the intellectual vanishing point of E-minus—that it probably becomes something of a habit. Yet one may readily believe that distinguished speakers, talking into microphones, have had no idea that a professor was doing it to them. Still, the professor, pencil in hand, has been marking them on a basis of content, structure, and delivery.

At present: H. Hoover, A-plus; F. D. Roosevelt, A-minus; T. E. Dewey, B-plus; A. H. Vandenberg (whose content was high enough to compensate a harsh quality in his delivery), B-plus; B. Barton, B; R. A. Taft, C; P. V. McNutt, C; C. Hull, C. It appears J. N. Garner can only be graded "incomplete" because he is still "an unknown quantity from the public speaking standpoint"; and J. Farley does remarkably well when he speaks impromptu (presumably an A or at least a B-minus), but is not effective when he reads his speech.

The ascendancy of one member of the class is interesting. At an earlier period the professor gave Master Roosevelt the A-plus and Master Hoover a D. D is a lower mark than anybody's in the present reports, the very foot, bottom, and nadir of the class unless J. Farley's unspecified grade when reading a speech is D-minus. At that time the head of the class was won and held by the exercise of a "charm and personality which was indicative of a cheerful and friendly individual." A declension started when the cheerful and friendly individual began to scold his surprised listeners. H. Hoover, after staying a while quiet at the bottom, surprised his listeners at his first reappearance, and began climbing to the top. The professor, one judges, gave him better and better marks.

Comes Arbor Day

Proclamations of Arbor Day in the United States call to mind the old saying that the best things in life are free.

Whether one has carefully saved up apple seeds in a dry place, or is considering setting out a sapling, it is well to remember what Scott said about planting a tree:

"Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

A Desperate Strategy

The Third Reich welcomed the end of the Russo-Finnish war, indeed used its offices energetically to hasten that "peace." Then its propagandists proclaimed that German leaders had denied to Britain a hoped-for battlefield in the North. These facts boom out equally with the naval guns in action off the Norwegian coast. They raise the question whether the Third Reich's invasion of Scandinavia is an act of strategy or of desperation.

Seizure of Norway is not really a coup, in the sense that the Austrian, Czechoslovakian and Polish grabs were coups. The move on Norway is only a prelude to a contest for what is now a northern no-man's land. And the sending of aid to Norway brings into action the most powerful of Britain's arms—the Navy.

Norway's coastline is long. German defenses must be strung out until they grow thin. In some cases, as at Bergen, naval attack may be carried inland far enough almost to surround its objective.

As long as the Norwegians themselves keep up resistance to the German invasion, the Third Reich's forces will find themselves fighting Allied sea power with their backs to a wall. This wall is the mountainous and undeveloped hinterland of inner Norway. The invader in these regions will find a scarcity of provisions and buildings, even of ordinary dwellings, especially in the thinly populated north. And whether the Third Reich can continue to transport sufficient numbers of men and stores, and enough artillery to hold the coastline, is at least a question.

The German Navy has hardly the striking power to meet that of Britain in the North Sea. Thus the fight for Norway could well develop into a test of air power against naval power. Here imponderables become even more elusive because of lack of experience in large-scale air-and-water conflict.

When the results of the battle in Scandinavian waters are finally known, one of the biggest questions of these times will have at least a partial answer. Thousands of planes as well as scores of naval units were engaged. Highly significant is the fact that Britain was able to penetrate to Oslo. It shows that German leaders had not established control of vital supply lines across the Skaggerak and Kattegat when they made their Norwegian thrust: They were indeed gambling with German lives and Germany's future. It means also that these supply lines now will be open to constant British attack.

It is no holiday for either side to contemplate—this demand for action on a new front. If as British spokesmen say, the Allies can regard the Third Reich's violation of Norwegian neutrality as a "gift" in the shape of a battlefield where Allied might can count heavily, that action may prove indeed to be the "battle of the Marne" of this war.

The Bookshelf

Founder of the Five-and-Ten

He was born and grew up on a farm in upper New York; didn't want to be a farmer; went to town and got a job at nothing a week for three months; and made millions—Frank Woolworth, the hero of FIVE AND TEN: THE FABULOUS LIFE OF F. W. WOOLWORTH, by John K. Winkler (New York: McBride. $3).

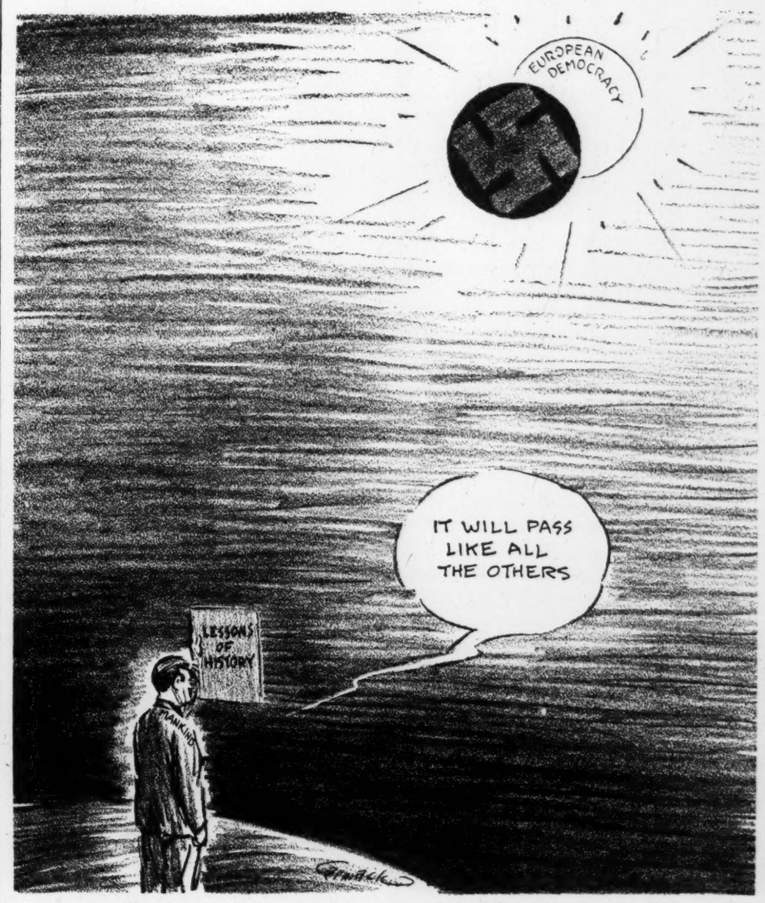
Woolworth stock didn't do so well in the war boom that developed last September; but while the war stocks have almost all descended in the last three months to where they started from, Woolworth is still around 40 where it started from. There had been a good deal of apprehension lest rising wholesale prices squeeze this almost incredibly capable retail distribution firm and cut down the profit margin.

John Winkler has written one interesting biography after another for years, including "Rockefeller; a Study in Oils," and "Morgan the Magnificent." He probably would admit himself that this story of Frank Woolworth is not his best. It does not go, for example, at much length into the story of Barbara Hutton Mdivani Reventlow-Haugwitz, and it seems, at some points, to have undergone the bowdlerizing that many "authorized" biographies suffer.

Nevertheless the story is highly interesting and exciting. Here is the story of how a country boy came into Watertown, N. Y., first distinguished himself by his decoration of a store window, was raised to $6 a week at the end of a year, met his future wife, demanded $10 a week of his employer, married, after six years launched out on his own with a borrowed $300 to go into the nickel store business and ended with a skyscraper and a business grossing $300,000,000 a year and netting $30,000,000.

The story tells how Woolworth hit on the formula of large volume and small profits; how he built up a capable personnel about him; how he fought his commercial fights, particularly with the wholesalers; how he picked his merchandise, and how he ultimately proved to himself his achievement by a Louis XIV office, a home with a most extraordinary organ and the bed posts piped for sound, and the Woolworth Tower which he built out of his own pocket and whose architect, Cass Gilbert, he tried in vain to bully. It's bedside reading. H. F.

Another Partial Eclipse



By an Ozark Mill Stream

The old grist mill was abandoned and closed, its door padlocked, its windows boarded shut. The mill race ran strongly beside it, pouring over the dam in a translucent fury to join the clear spring branch, but the wheel was gone, leaving only rusted remnants of shafts.

We shaded our eyes and peered between the boards covering the windows, into the cobwebbed gloom. The hopper was still there, and we could catch a glimpse of the millstones which the man in the near-by cabin told us had been brought from France a century and more ago. Strange fate for a French millstone—but met with philosophy no doubt—to be shipped overseas to New Orleans, and then on a long river journey and a tortuous overland haul to a grist mill on an Ozark spring branch.

We wandered over the broken stones of the spillway, looking across the broad, icy pool (where the great spring rose so quietly that its source could only be guessed at) and nibbling water cress pulled from the rim of the creamy jade flood. Elsewhere the day was hot, but here the air was cooled by the water, and we meditated on the pleasant life of a miller living beside this spring and having the news of the countryside brought to him daily and served in placid conversation while the customer's grain was being ground.

* * *

Those customers came in wagons and on horse and mule back from lonely cabins, over rocky, stump-hindered trails, with their sacks of corn and wheat. Even now, when gravel and black-top roads run everywhere through the hills, so that trucks carrying presliced bread and oven-ready biscuit and piecrust mix reach the most remote crossroads store, the hill farmers' cabins seem curiously isolated and out of the world. When they came to this country, bringing from the Cumberland Mountains the Elizabethan idiom and phraseology that still linger, although perhaps less noticeably than romanticists would have us believe, these settlers were so far out of the main current of westward advance that they formed what was almost a civilization of their own.

In the county-seat town in which I have spent a few weeks every summer for many years, I have talked with men whose grandfathers trapped and hunted in this country when the hills, now thickly grown with oak, hickory and walnut, were bare except for grass. The Indians, they say, burned the grass every year, and with it the saplings; but these flourished riotously after the white man's occupation.

The log cabins grew up with the young forests and, after having been almost depopulated during the disorders of the Sixties, the hill counties were filled with a self-sufficient, uncommunicative people who carried their grain to the mill and ranged their cattle and hogs in the woods. There were fish in the streams, nuts and wild berries for the taking; gardens grew almost the year round, and the railroad paid cash for post-oak ties. There is no doubt that this was an agreeable way of life for many temperaments.

* * *

But life in the Ozarks is changing rapidly, and if you would know this, consider the children. Twenty years ago the high school in Our Town graduated fifteen students. Last year the graduating class numbered 100. The town has not grown appreciably; those eighty-five students came from the country, brought in by bus from districts where the literacy rate was low a generation ago and a high school education was almost unheard of. Many of these youngsters, having had the way indicated, manage to go to college or the State University. Many more study agriculture, topping off their high school training with the State Short Course, and go back to raise the standard of farming in their own neighborhoods.

It is a matter for congratulation that this emergence coincides with a period of quickened conscience toward the preservation of resources and natural beauty. This has tended to soften the impact of a money civilization upon a homespun goods-and-barter community. If an out-of-the-way countryside must be awakened, it seems a gracious act to awaken it gently, lest it be startled out of the character and individuality that constitute its charm.

It seemed to us, sitting in the shade of the outmoded grist mill and listening to the hum of cars on the highway half a mile away, that the old way of life and the new might blend, that the mistakes made in the name of "progress" elsewhere might be avoided here while more modern standards are being reached. The accent of the old life was all upon individuality—somehow exemplified by French burr stone beside a new-world spring deep in forgotten hills, and the cabins of people who clung to remnants of the speech and pride of Shakespeare's day. There was a richness in that pride, a dignity about the log cabins and the solitude, that demands something solid and beautiful in modern construction if it is to be replaced. MARY ZIRKLE

Mirror of World Opinion

Victory for Conservation?

If President Roosevelt has changed his mind, as reported, and will not take the Forest Service away from the Department of Agriculture, the decision is a victory for the cause of forest conservation. . . .

Friends of conservation seem generally satisfied with the present handling of the Forest Service. Mr. Ickes had an argument in the fact that National Parks are under the Interior Department. On the other hand, the proper handling of forest areas is closely linked with soil conservation. The whole subject of land use should be under common direction. Changes in the government structure are often advisable, but when they are proposed simply for the sake of changing something they should be avoided. The Forest Service is functioning well. Why disturb its organization? — *Minneapolis (Minn.) Morning Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Simplification of Education

By Haydn S. Pearson

In the last thirty years education has grown from a comparatively simple affair to a complex, costly and increasingly scientific process. Parents and laymen are assailed by a jargon of pedagogical terms that confuse and bewilder. Lecturers and writers propound diametrically opposed theories. Guidance clinics, increasing in numbers, too often muddy the problem instead of clarifying it. What ought to be a human problem is rapidly becoming a technological one. At the risk of acquiring the label "conservative," the writer asserts that the one greatest need in American education is simplification.

What has caused the present predicament? Historically it is due to the unparalleled growth of the American national school system. Probably no movement in the world's educational history is comparable to what has happened in the United States. At the close of the splendid "Academy Era" last century with its 6,000 academies serving a small proportion of the young people, the citizens of the United States decided that secondary education was the right of all youth in a democracy. Based on the tenets of public support, public control, compulsory attendance and nonsectarianism, the public high school became a part of the educational system. In 1900, 10 per cent of the secondary age pupils were in school; in 1939, over 70 per cent of all pupils of this age are in school. In many communities the figure is 90 per cent. It is probably true that a larger proportion of total population now receives a college education than received a high school education in 1870. About 26,000,000 of our population are enrolled in public schools. The cost for public education has gone from $214,964,618 in 1900 to about $2,000,000,000 in 1939.

* * *

As education has grown into Big Business in the last generation, it has paralleled the procedure of industry. In other words, our total society has become the happy hunting ground of specialists. Many of the readers of this article can look back with the writer to the experiences in a one-room rural whose one teacher taught all subjects to eight or nine grades. We are not proposing a return to the methods of the horse and buggy days, as intrinsically valuable and sound as many of them were. The point is modern education is in danger of being wagged by its tail.

First of all, we need to redefine our objectives and then to simplify our program to achieve the goal. Most of us will probably agree that our aim in education is for the school to do its full share in developing boys and girls into useful and happy citizens. The school is only one agency in the total process, but it is the agency set up and paid for by society. And for years, society has increasingly turned more duties to it.

In plain, everyday language, backed by common sense, we need to state our objectives which might include: command of the fundamental subjects, a knowledge of the democratic way of life, the instilling of the will-to-be a good citizen, a common heritage of American culture, vocational outlook, and esthetic appreciation.

* * *

It is true of education as of other professions that the pendulum of new ideas and theories has swung back and forth with confusing rapidity. The extreme progressives have successively ridden one idea after another to the loss of boys and girls. Experimental schools have promulgated their pet ideas before their validity was proved. Psychologists and psychiatrists have built up a dictionary of terms too often meaningless.

Once the objectives have been set up—objectives that will lead to our goal of developing youth into useful and happy citizens, the curriculum can be planned accordingly. There is nothing intrinsically mysterious about schooling; science has much to contribute if it can learn to use its findings on a common sense level. Society expects the schools to do certain specific jobs. We need to brush away the cobwebs of extraneous materials and theories and put our educational philosophy on a common sense basis.

This is a plea to those who make the means more important than the end in education. Education will be sound in proportion as we keep in mind that schools are for boys and girls. Boys and girls are not products for schools.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

For a Fair Campaign

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The statement by one prominent candidate that the President "should have been impeached" for proposing the changes in the Supreme Court, ignores the facts that (1) the changes proposed were not unconstitutional, however ill-advised, and (2) our past history shows many actual changes in the number of judges on the Court.

Again, the statement that seeking a third term will signify the desire to establish a dictatorship, is, as the English would say, "a bit strong." Again, the Constitution may be cited; we have not even had a serious proposal to amend the Constitution to prohibit more than two terms.

Cannot the public demand that all candidates who wish to be taken seriously by us wavering voters (for one, I have most often voted Republican) avoid illogical condemnation and make constructive proposals adequate to the present problems?

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER

Passing of the Blacksmith Shop

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago there appeared an article in the Monitor on the passing of the blacksmith shop. The writer indicated that the blacksmith shop is practically a thing of the past.

While it is true that they have greatly decreased in number, they are still very much in evidence in California. They play an important part in automobile repairing and more so in repairing machinery in the manufacturing districts.

Most interesting, however, is the fact that the horses no longer go to the blacksmith shop, rather the smithy goes to the horses. On a street leading to one of the many riding academies or race-horse stables one can usually see a small truck equipped with forge bellows, anvil and the necessary tools for horseshoeing, with a sturdy blacksmith at the wheel who "looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man."

Montrose, Calif. JOHN F. BUSHEY

"Votes for Artists"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is no doubt very difficult to maintain strict accuracy in such a subject, but crediting the Royal Academy with recently initiating the idea of public balloting for favorite pictures in exhibitions is scarcely a reasonable slip, in your editorial "Votes for Artists."

Like many other progressive steps of a similar nature the "initiation" of this idea probably occurred much nearer to Boston and probably more like twenty years ago than in the recent past. In any case the scheme has been working with success for several years at the Bournemouth Art Gallery under the aegis of Mr. Norman Silvester to my personal knowledge. The results have been tabulated and circulated to those concerned and, if I am not mistaken, the chosen pictures acquired occasionally.

MAXWELL ARMFIELD

West Wycombe, Bucks., Eng.

Old Age Assistance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Should there not be an increase in old age assistance? One cannot live on $7 a week. The lowest price I found locally, when looking for board and room is $10 a week.

I know of two ladies, receiving old age assistance, who are obliged to live in a cellar, for the $7 pays only for their board. Surely this shows that an increase is needed.

Brookline, Mass. E. H.